LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

VOL XVI NO 131 BOMBAY SATURDAY JUNE 2 1928 ONE ANNA

TO-NIGHT **WELLINGTON** CINEMA DHOBI TALAO. THIS WEEK!

A Gripping Story of the Good and the Evil that lie behind the Bright Lights of Broadway!

"THE CHORUS GIRL"

A Smashing Story of the Stage and racetrack—the Story of a Girl, Who Sacrificed Her Good Name to Save the Reputation of Her Younger Sister

Featuring the lovely Stars MARGARET LIVINGSTON AND VIRGINIA LEE CORBIN.

TO-NIGHT: 3-30; 5-15; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
2 June	Macedonia ..		11,120
9 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
16 „	Mantua ..		10,946
23 „	Razmak ..	Narkunda x..	16,572
30 „	Delta ..		8,000
7 July.	Ranpura* ..		16,601
14 „	Morea ..		10,953
21 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
4 Aug.	Rawalpindi* ..		16,619
11 „	Macedonia ..		11,120
„	Maloja x ..		20,837
25 „	Malwa ..		10,986
1 Sep	Rajputana*. ..		16,568
8 „	Mantua ..		10,918
15 „	Naldera* ..		1 ,086
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
6 Oct.	Kaisar-i-Hind..		11,518
13 „	Narkunda x ...		16,502
20 „	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 „	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 „	Mooltan x ..		10,847
17 „	Ranchi ..		26,650
24 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,607
8 „	Maloja x ..		20,831
15 „	Razmak ..		10,602
22 „	Malwa* ..		10,986
29 „	Kaisar i-Hind ..		11,518

@To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

RATES:—

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA," on the 2nd June 1928 and terminating with the "KAISAR-I-HIND" due in Bombay on the 21st September. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £10

To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions .. £120

To Marseilles and Back £100

P. & O. SPECIAL TRAIN MARSEILLES-LONDON.

During the months of June, July and August the fare by this train will be reduced to £10.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single-Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1928		
14th June ..	Manora ..	7,888
5th July ..	Dumana ..	8,427
15th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
27th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,441

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Selyo Maru ..	6550	19th May	3rd June
*Bingo Maru ..	6047	21th „	3rd „
*Tamba Maru ..	5845	30th „	12th April
Moji Maru ..	3757	15th June	27th June
*Sado Maru ..	5898	30th „	14th July
Genoa Maru ..	6785	16th July	30th „
* Awa Maru ..	6028	29th „	12th Aug.

* Passenger Steamer.

Besides the above, passenger services for Europe and Japan via Colombo, North and South America via China and Japan is under:—

Sailing from Colombo fortnightly (For EUROPE.)

Hakusan Maru 14th June
Kitano Maru 28th June
Haruna Maru 12th July.

(For CHINA & JAPAN).

Atsuta Maru 13th June.
Kashima Maru 27th June.

Orient California Service

Sailing from Hongkong fortnightly

Korea Maru 26th June
Shinyo Maru 10th July.

Other services are:

Orient Seattle Service every 10 days, South American East and West coast services monthly, and Japan—Australia Service monthly.

Reduced combined through fares, Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates, and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to:

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
Phone Nos. 20279, 23738, Telg. "Yusen."

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928		
5th June	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan.
5th June	†Kidderpore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
th July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits, China and Japan
7 h July	† Alipore ..	Straits, China and Japan.
rd Aug.	Naldera ..	Colombo, Straits, China & Japan.

†Does not carry passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1928		
6th June	Karapara ..	East and South Africa.
6th „	Baroda ..	Busreh viaKarachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
8th June	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesday and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with:

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

BANKING

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA
(ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	„ 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	„ 99,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Seattle
Batavia	Kobe	Singapore
Bombay	London	Shimonosaki
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Sourabaya
Calcutta	Lyons	San Francisco
Canton	Manila	Samarang
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shanghai
Darien	Newchwang	Sydney
Fengtien	New York	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tokyo
Jankow	Osaka	Tsinan
Harbin	Peking	Tsingtan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Vladivostock
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

WASHIO
Manager.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES. Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„ 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,12,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	„ 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES.

Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE.—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

INSURANCE

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—

SECRETARIES. Bombay

SAVE EYES

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs -8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask particulars.

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel. Ulcer, Kandi.
Agents:—KEMP & CO., Charni Road Bombay
J. TIRTH & CO., Bunder Road. Karachi

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

486-497, Kalbadevi Road. BOMBAY; Tel. No. 23227.

INSURANCE

ESTABLISHED 1874. HEAD OFFICE:— BOMBAY.

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

1927

ANOTHER YEAR OF RECORD PROGRESS

THE ORIENTAL'S

INCREASING POPULARITY IS REFLECTED BY:—

ITS INCREASING NEW BUSINESS		ITS INCREASING PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	13545 for Rs. 2,96,42,000	1925	Rs. 92,66,000
1926	17371 „ „ 3,91,39,000	1926	„ 1,05,33,000
1927	21418 „ „ 4,68,04,075	1927	„ 1,21,53,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED Rs. 10½ CRORES.
FUNDS EXCEED Rs. 8 CRORES.

Prospective Policy-holders are requested to apply without delay to:—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Bombay.

Or to any of the Company's Branch Offices.

NATIONAL

INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.
Estd. 1906.

The Progressive Indian Insurance Company.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

	1925.	1926.
New Business	Rs. 67,25,500	Rs. 82,74,000
New Premium Income ..	„ 3,43,794	„ 4,46,826
Premium Income ..	„ 17,83,154	„ 19,79,361
Life Assurance Fund ..	„ 82,70,393	„ 94,49,100

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES:

- Low rates of premium.
- Liberal Surrender Values.
- Loans on policies at very moderate rate of interest.
- Prompt Settlement of Claims.
- Bonuses on policies declared at a high rate.
- Cash Value of Bonuses granted at liberal rate.
- Financial Security absolute.
- Policies are World-wide.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *BOMBAY BRANCH*; Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

? Do you wish to save yourself from the loss likely to be incurred on account of Riot?

Do you wish to save your Property and Land?

THEN

INSURE it with "BIRLA"

Insurances for ESTATE, SHOP, GODOWN, MONEY, ORNAMENTS, CLOTHES, LAND, MOTOR, etc. are accepted at very CHEAP RATIO.

Not only in Calcutta, but throughout India.

BIRLA BROTHERS LTD.,

Agents for various big Insurance Companies,

137, Canning Street, . . . CALCUTTA. Phone No. 51

Nothing talks louder

than a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle." Every day people in all parts of Bombay are directed to opportunities offered by these little messages. If there is any body any where in Bombay you would like to locate employ a Classified Advertisement in the "Bombay Chronicle."

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE
for First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA
For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.
INSTRUCTIONS:

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No."—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

CANVASSER for Income Tax work. See PRANLAL VAIDYA, Income Tax expert above J. V. Navalakhi & Co., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay 2.
A R945

SECRET OF EARNING RS. 300/- per month, revealed to those sending an M.O. of Rs. 3/- to Dr. H. P. GUPTA, M. D. (H.) Post Box 2032, Bombay. No Speculation.
A R939

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

PREMIER EVENT OF 1928—A nickel or a golden beautiful wrist watch or a big alarm timepiece distributed absolutely free on terms to your door. Send only Re. 1/- by money order even before your turn your eyes. No V. P. The MINERVA STORES, Cuttack.
T 30503

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—SPACIOUS FLAT with ground floor with independent accommodation, and air and light at Ripon Road, opp: Bora Musjid. Apply H. A. KHOKHAWALLA & CO., 208, Nagdevi Street.
C R942

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED.—COTTON BALING PRESS. —Wanted to buy one 400 lbs. Cotton Baling Press with pumps in perfect working condition. Write to Box No. 2136, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle" with prices and particulars.
N R891

LOANS.

LOAN & MORTGAGES—2,500/- Loan granted without interest for ten years. Enclose two annas stamps for particulars. Agents both Sex wanted. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay.
R R944

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

WHEN—You buy a FEDERAL TRUCK, you buy real Truck, not a converted Passenger Car. Write us for full particulars and our best allowance upon your old Truck in part exchange. Hire purchase terms. G. MACKENZIE & CO. (1919) LTD., 64, Hughes Road, Bombay.
JA 30506

BRITISH BUILT SINGER CARS—We beg to announce to our patrons that we have now received a fresh Consignment of Singer Junior Models, with different Colours. Junior model comfortable car, 4 door full 4 Seater luggage carrier, horn, etc. complete Rs. 2,550/- Deffered payments arranged. Spare parts for all models always in stock and Service behind every sale, AIMILA AUTOMOBILE COMPANY. New Queens Road.
M 30475

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

UNHAPPY INDIA, Lajpatrai, Rupees five annas eight, well documented Book giving true insight human life. C. HIMATLAL, Book-sellers, Popatwadi, Bombay.
L R943

"TEMPESTUOUS PETTICOATS"—Their sayings and doings.—Are vividly described in Pope's "RAPE OF THE LOCK". which has been acclaimed to be "the most brilliant mock-heroic poem in the world." If you desire to enjoy Popes's master-piece by being transported in imagination to the social background against which the tops and flirts displayed their craze for elegant trifles, send for the exhaustive edition of the poem by Professor Keshavlal L. Oza, Bahauddin College Junagad. who will supply it for Rs 3/7/0—by no means a high price for a daintily bound volume of 440 pages. which has been praised by Professors of English in the Oxford, Harvard. Yale. and Columbia Universities.
L R767

MEDICAL

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

NERVOUS DEBILITY? No matter how long and what causes. I shall cure you. For particulars apply, Post Box No. 11413, Calcutta.
M R907B

PROFESSION

FOR ALL PROBLEMS.—Regarding Fortune, Consult Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Teller & Evil Counteracter, Empire Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Trial Form free on application.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF ORNAMENTAL METAL WORK AND COLLAPSIBLE GATES FOR THE NEW MAIN LINE STATION BUILDING AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY.

WITH reference to the advertisement which appeared in the Bombay Newspapers of 4th and 5th May and in Calcutta papers on 5th and 7th May, 1928, inviting tenders for the above work, it is hereby notified that the date of receiving tenders is postponed from 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1928, to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on MONDAY, the 2nd July, 1928.

The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which the Tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 15 per set, which amount will not be returned.

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
30499

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILD STEEL BEARING PLATES AND CAST IRON PIPES 42" DIA. WITH SOCKET AND SPIGOT ENDS.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. RAILWAY, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites tenders for the supply of the abovementioned material.

2. The prescribed form of tender with drawings and conditions on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 5 per form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed, "TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF MILD STEEL BEARING PLATES AND C. I. PIPES." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY the 27th June 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
18th May, 1928.
30445

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE SHED AT IGATPURI.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the supply and erection of steelwork, etc., required for the Electric Locomotive Shed at Igatpuri.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specification and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it, must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for steel-work for Electric Locomotive Shed at Igatpuri." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office upto 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal."

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th May, 1928.
30488

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY AND ERECTION OF ASBESTOS CEMENT, CORRUGATED SHEETS FOR THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE SHED AT IGATPURI.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay invites tenders for the above work.

2. The prescribed form of tender with conditions, specifications and drawings on which tenders will be received can be obtained from the Railway's Chief Engineer, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 10 per set, which amount will not be returned. The tender must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelope enclosing it must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the Asbestos Cement Corrugated sheets for Electric Locomotive shed at Igatpuri." Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1928.

4. The result of the tender will be published in the "Indian Trade Journal"

T. G. RUSSELL,
Agent, G.I.P. Railway.
Bombay, 28th May, 1928.
30489

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WEEK END EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LONAVLA.

CONSEQUENT on MONDAY, the 4th June, 1928, being a Public Holiday, the Up Week End Express, which usually leaves Lonavla on Monday, will run on Tuesday, the 5th June, 1928, instead of the 4th June, 1928, to the usual timings, viz:—

	H.M.
Lonavla ..	Dep. 8-30
V. Terminus ..	Arr. 11-15

H. G. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 31st May, 1928.
30507

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS will be received for the post of Electric light attendant at the Municipal Office, Bombay, on a salary of Rs. 70-3-85. First Class Wireman's Certificate and knowledge of lifts desirable.

Apply—DEPUTY EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Mechanical Branch, Municipal Workshops, Foras Road, Bombay.

(Sd.) T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.
Municipal Offices.
29th May, 1928.
30502

THE JUPITER GENERAL INSURANCE CO., LTD.

EWART HOUSE,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL AGENTS for "Life Department" in important Towns, Cities and Provinces all over India. Liberal terms allowed to energetic business producers.
30453

NOTICE

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for an Electrical Engineer for Bezwada Municipality—Pay Rs. 250-25-400. Applications stating age, qualifications experience should reach undersigned before 12-6-1928.

A. KALESWARA ROW,
Chairman.
Municipal Office,
Bezwada,
Dated 26-5-1928.
30485

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India

Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of MARIAMBAI, daughter of Gulabkhan of Vadhwan Camp, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant, a spinster ..... Deceased.

AMIRKHAN KARIMKHAN, of Vadhwan Camp, Sunni Mahomedan Inhabitant at present residing at Nikalwadi (Oart) (Kandewadi), outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this First day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight and in the Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag: Registrar.

E. J. DAVAR.

The 1st day of June, 1928.
Messrs. MANUBHAI AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
30510

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1448 of 1924.

THE UNITED ENGINEERING AND BUILDING COMPANY, LIMITED .....Plaintiffs.
vs.
HAJI SULEMAN SALEMAHOMED and another ..Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 1st day of December, 1927, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of June, 1928, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces of land or ground, situate at Mouje Manda in the Registration Sub-District of Kalian, District Thana together with the brick factory and the structures and sheds standing thereon and bearing Entry Nos. 99, 99, 99, 100, 863, 1010-1012, 1024, 1025, 869, 1011, 1028, 1038, Survey Nos. 233(1), 234(2), 235(5), 195(6), 197(1), 232(3), 232(5), 235(3), 235(4), 197(2), 232(4), 235(7), 237(5), admeasuring in all 29 acres and 8-3|4 Gunthas and assessed at Rs. 48|-.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MERWANJI KOLA & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above named at No. 14K, Humam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of March, 1928.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
30361

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MILITARY TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, CONTRACTORS FOR UNIFORM AND DRESSES TO GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS AND DEALERS IN MILLINERY AND BUTTONS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers, will sell in suitable lots by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 5th and THURSDAY, the 7th day of June, 1928, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of the concerned entire millinery and other goods of a long-standing and well-known shop, comprising a big lot of brass gilt and plated uniform buttons as used in military, police and Government Departments, uniform badges, ribbons, medals, whistles, gold and silver cords, felt hats, helmets, dress and ordinary shirts, collars, ties, mufflers, gloves, woollen golf stockings, night suits, Cashmere suits, overcoats, bathing costumes, pump shoes and slippers, bath gowns, etc., as also entire shop furniture comprising, glass door cupboards. show cases, almyrahs, mirrors, portable office room, telephone cabinet, chairs, tables, record stands, iron safe, etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES comprising 6 Bungalows and large Piece of Land in the Bombay Suburb of Goregaon on Ghod Bunder Road (on B. B. and C. I. Railway Line) on SATURDAY, the 2nd June 1928, at 4-30 p.m. at their Sale Rooms, No. 123, Medows Street, under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar, Attorneys for the Plaintiff in Suit No. 775 of 1927: Dr. Aurther Saldanha vs. V. D. Kamat and others and pursuant to the directions given in the Consent Decree dated 3rd August, 1927 passed in the said suit.

All those pieces of pahadi land forming portions of Survey No. 48, 51-52 and 53 bearing Entry No. 102, 127, 128 and 129 aggregating about 13 acres and 30-1|4 Gunthas with bungalows standing thereon situate at Goregaon, Taluka Salsette, Suburban District Bandra.

Full printed particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgavkar Attorneys for the Plaintiff, 31-33 Hummum Street or from the undersigned.

The property will be sold in one or more lots as may be determined at the time of sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

AUCTION SALE

MESSRS. CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT DUNCAN ROAD AND 1ST CARPENTER STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, and with the consent and concurrence of the prior Equitable Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Mortgagor Vallabhdas Kheraj (since adjudicated Insolvent) and in exercise of the power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 21st January, 1927, and made between the Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction ON THE RESPECTIVE PREMISES the properties hereunder described in two lots on the days and at the hours hereunder mentioned.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

LOT NO. 1.

PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

To be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of June, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Duncan Road, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 212 square yards or thereabouts, out of which 184.4|9 square yards are of quit and ground rent tenure and 27.5|9 square yards were originally Sanadi, but are now agreed to be converted into quit and ground rent tenure and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 9578 and New Survey No. 4825, Cadastral Survey No. 3996 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under C Ward No. 7442 and Street No. 280, and bounded on or towards the East by the Duncan Road, on or towards the West by the property of Rajaram Kumbhar, on or towards the North by the property of B. Jeewraj, and on or towards the South by a Sweeper's passage.

LOT NO. 2.
PROPERTY AT 1ST CARPENTER STREET.

To be sold on FRIDAY, the 8th day of June, 1928, at 5 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at 1st Carpenter Street, Bombay, containing by admeasurement 201 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1685, New No. 8807, Old Survey No. 462, New Survey No. 5205 and Cadastral Survey No. 3095 of Bhuleshwar Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 6546 and 6547 and Street Nos. 19-21 and 1, and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Gangabai, widow of Krishnaji Bhivaji, on or towards the West by the property of Shrikrishna Sadashivrao Uranker, on or towards the North by the said 1st Carpenter Street, and on or towards the South by the Sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co., Attorneys for the Vendors, at their Office in Nos. 2-4, Oak Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from The Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1928, at 3-30 p.m., at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Four—C. I. Sheds Nos. H: I: J: K: (consisting of 128 Rooms) at Cleveland Road, near Worli Bridge, and Loose Materials such as Doors, Windows, C. I. Sheets, Timber, etc.

Building St. No. 29-A, Case No. 16, Ripon Road.

MENESSE & CO.

DEAFNESS.
No matter complete or partial. No matter how long and what causes. Cure is Speedy and Sure by my
DEAF TONA OIL
Rs. 5/8/- per bottle.
S. SHERMAN, Balikhasta (Faridpur.)

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AMUSEMENT.

THE MAN WHO PREDICTED AN EARTHQUAKE ON

JUNE 2ND

IN BOMBAY, MADE THE GREATEST MISTAKE OF HIS LIFE!

What he missed broadcasting was the Severest--

MIRTHQUAKE

India has ever known—when

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

will be released at the—

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY At 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW At 4-30, 6-30, and 10 p.m.
MONDAY At 4-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Try and Remember—The Funniest Thing.
You've known—The Funniest.
Thing you've seen—the Funniest.
Thing you've heard—
Still, you can't imagine the Riot of Fun in

Charlie Chaplin

IN

THE CIRCUS

It's Funny Enough to make a Lion roar—and you too!

THE CIRCUS

A UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE IN 7 REELS
The Film that Compelled the
PRINCE OF WALES
to laugh continuously for an hour and a half in London!

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND MONDAY
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A FIRST NATIONAL PICTURE

BOOTH TARKINGTON'S

WORLD FAMOUS STORY

BOY OF MINE

Poignant story of a Man who was a

SUCCESS AS A HUSBAND

BUT

FAILURE AS A FATHER

AND

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW AND MONDAY
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE STORY THAT STARTLED

TWO CONTINENTS

R COMPENSE

ROBERT KEABLE'S
SENSATIONAL SEQUEL TO

SIMON CALLED PETER

WITH

MARIE PREVOST

AND

MONTE BLUE

AND

PATHE GAZETTE

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL

TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & MONDAY
At 4, 6-30 & 10 p. m.
The Famous Comedy Team of
"THE COHENS and KELLYS"

The Biggest Shout of Joy since the Armistice.

Also: Latest Pathe Super Gazette and FRESH FACES a "Christie" Comedy.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
3, 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

TOM MIX

AND

TONY

THE WONDER HORSE
IN

THE LAST OF THE DUANES

THE LAST OF THE DUANES

A STIRRING TALE OF THE TEXAS RANGERS.

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily
Saturday, Sunday & Monday at 3-30 P.M.

UNDER TWO FLAGS

means

French and Arab Armies pitted against each other.

BREATHES THERE THE MAN
with Soul so dead
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own my native Land ?

If you are a patriot You must see this Film.

If you admire love You must see this Picture.

Also the finest Comic film in 2 reels starring
MONTY BANKS.

Shri Sharda Film Co.

Present

TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
A Hair-raising Stunt Picture

'MASKED TERROR'

OR

KALA PAHAD

Featuring

Mr. VITHAL

Mr. VITHAL in a dual role—two contrasting characters.

A coward and never do well fellow

AND A BRAVADO

Rebellion Rising against the Johukum of a Bureaucratic and despotic Government.

CINEMA MAJESTIC,

GIRGAUM.

DAILY at 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Saturday & Sunday Extra Show at 3 P.M.

AMUSEMENTS.

We Recommend Every Lady to see this Picture

THE IDEAL WIFE

Most Appealing Social Photo Play.

PRODUCED BY

(The Aryan Film Company of Poona.)

Featuring
Miss DURGABAI,
An Indian Lady in the Role of
SUSILA.
Supported by
Mr. S. BHOPATKAR.
Super Acting of the new Rising Star is attractive

Don't miss this Classical Picture

TIME: Sat., Sun., Mon. 3 p. m.
DAILY: 5, 7, 9 & 11 p. m.

See—Rudderless humanity adrift and tossed up and down
Beware of the Sharks in the ocean of life.
Steer clear with the Rudder of Principles.

Don't forget to show this film to your family.

Krishna Cinema

DUBASH THEATRE.

COMING Gujarat Production **Kunj Kishori**

Directed by
Mr. N. D SARPOTDAR,
Photographed by
Mr. Y. D. SARPOTDAR.
Also

ARTISTIC STAGE DANCE

By
Miss RAJKISHORI
with sweet music and fine acting
See TO-NIGHT with Family and Friends.
Fine Film with Fine Dance.

FAMOUS PEOPLE AND BIG FAMILIES

TWELFTH CHILD THE BRIGHTEST OF ALL.

Mr. Anthony M. Ludovici, in his book, "The Night-Hoers, or the Case Against Birth Control" (Herbert Jenkins, 7s. 6d.), has an interesting chapter in which he shows that many famous men and women would not have been born if families in their day had been confined to two or three children, that almost universal custom of the educated classes to-day. Mr. Ludovici writes:—

"It is of the utmost importance from the standpoint of the welfare of any race or nation that heredity should be given as many chances as are reasonably possible to achieve the best and happiest combination.

"In a small family the chances are few, and the likelihood of the best possible child of which the parental and stock qualities are capable of being produced is therefore necessarily more remote than in a large family. And the consequence is that small families, by staking everything on the earliest three or four children—not to mention those of only one or two children—must be the cause every year of a very heavy loss in the best possible product of which each couple is capable.

"The following people who came late in their families were not only more distinguished than any of the same family who preceded them, but would also never have seen the light if the birth-controller's rule of four children to each couple had been adopted by their parents:—

Edward Lear, the youngest of twenty-one children.
Charles Wesley (eighteenth).
Sir Thomas Lawrence (sixteenth).
John Wesley (fifteenth.)
Albert Moore, the painter (fourteenth).
Sir Richard Arkwright (inventor of cotton-spinning machine), Josiah Wedgwood, and Pierre Prud'hon, famous French artist (thirteenth).
Sir John Franklin, the Arctic explorer (twelfth).
Thomas Campbell (poet), Charles Reade (novelist) were eleventh children.
Benjamin Franklin (U. S. author and statesman), John Hunter (physiologist and surgeon), and Coleridge were tenth children.

Sir Walter Scott, Archbishop Richard Whately, Gainsborough, Archbishop A. C. Tait, Lord Cromer, Henry Moore (painter), and Granville Sharpe were ninth sons.
Johann Sebastian Bach was an eighth child, and seventh children included Herrick, Mungo Park, Van Dyck, Huxley, Jane Austen, Grace Darling, and Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Emily Bronte, Darwin, De Quincey, Felicia Dorothea Hemans, Pepys, Voltaire, Oliver Goldsmith, Oliver Cromwell, Sir Walter Mesant, Rembrandt, Cecil Rhodes, and Horace Walpole were fifth children.

"The above lists," adds Mr. Ludovici, "which are by no means exhaustive and were merely compiled at random, are significant enough."

There are other weighty arguments in his book on this vexed question.

"UNION OF LION AND LAMB."

PT. JAWAHARLAL ON IMPERIAL BOND

The following are extracts from Pandit Jawaharlal's presidential address at the Kerala Provincial Conference held at Payanur on the 26th instant.

"An imperial bond between the two can only be an enforced union productive of ill-wilt and continuous friction and most or necessity be to the advantage of England and to the disadvantage of India so long as India does not develop sufficient strength to reverse the position of the two countries. And if this latter contingency occurs England would far prefer separation than to see India the mistress of her own Empire. For the present however the union must necessarily be the union of the Lion and the Lamb with the Lamb inside the Lion. This is evident if we study the relations of England with other countries, China, Persia, Mesopotamia and Egypt. She has opposed all attempts at freedom of all these countries and only recently we had an amazing example of her Imperial policy in independent Egypt.

AGREE TO DIFFER.

It is said that by laying stress on independence we antogonise other parties in this country just when the need for unity was greatest. Unity is certainly most desirable but can unity be achieved by the sacrifice of our principles. Our opponents and even those of our colleagues for whose sake we sacrifice our principles will respect us the less for it. Let us respect sentiments and even there pjudices of others but let us not give in on any matter which we consider vital. The Congress has already shown its desire to co-operate whenever it can with the other groups and parties without giving up its ideals and goal. We have co-operated wholeheartedly with the others for the boycott of Simon Commission and are to-day co-operating with numerous groups in the All-Parties Conference. We could give no greater evidence of our goodwill and of our tolerance for others but good-will and tolerance cannot extend to the sacrifice of principle and the goal and ideal we have set before us is too vital to be forgotten or discarded for a temporary compromise. The road we have to travel is a long one and for some distance it is to common road for others as well. Let us travel togther respecting each other and it may be that when one reaches the cross roads we may have converted many of others to our view point. If we fail to do so we shall agree to differ and part company without rancour or ill-will.

PRINCES AND BRITISH INDIA.

It is becoming clear that the Indian States cannot be ignored or excluded Nothing can be more fatal for India than a division between two independent entities. The problem has become an urgent ons because we find that efforts are being made to raise a barrier between the two parts of India and should they meet with success it will become difficult for us not only to have a united Indian states but also to achieve freedom in what is now called British India. Recently a scheme has been published on behalf of a number of Indian princes under a superficial garb of goodwill to British India. This scheme lays down the dangerous principle of seperation of Indian States and so far as the people of the States concerned we are told that they will live under a rule of law. We know well what the rule of law and order means. This scheme must therefore be combated by us, not only in British India but in the states, even such off the Ruling Princess are as wise and far seeing enough should reject it it and take their stand by their own people and by the people of British India. We stand together and nothing must be allowed to separate us.

BOYCOTT FOREIGN CLOTH.

It is not feasible to boycott British Cloth only as it will creep in under various disguises. We must therefore boycott all foreign cloth. There has been some talk of an alliance between Khaddar and Indian Mill cloth to bring about this boycott. But as you know the Mill owners have refused to ally themselvss to Indian nationalist sentiment and recently they have not hesitated to exploit the Khadi sentiment of the people manufacturing khadi with Gandhi's picture and ths Charka printed on their cloth. It is not possible for them to co-operate with Khadi but with foreign cloth and also agree to treat the workers properly. They refuse to do so and prefer co-operation with the Government. There is only one course open to us. We must lay stress on hand-sppun khadi only. We must make it clear to the Mill-owners that their own interests demand that they should co-operate with Nationalist India and not with the alien Government. Whsn they have realised that they will be in a proper frame of mind to work withus.

BARDOLI.

You are aware of the great struggle that is going on at Bardoli. It is an economical struggls but there is little to distinguish Economies from politics to-day. So also is the gallant struggle of mill workers of Bombay against great odds. Of such struggle is a nations strength built up. Bardoli has ceased to be a provincial affair. The whole country is watching it with eager interest and I hope to doubt that you will send them your greeting and best wishes.

IMPERIAL CINEMA (Lamington Road.)

Presents

TO-NIGHT and THIS WEEK

Kohinoor's Classical Picture

GUL SANOVAR

Written by Mr. DAVE Directed by HOMI MASTER.
Featuring Miss YEKBAL, Miss HIRA and Mr. KHALIL.

TO MISS THIS PICTURE MEANS TO REPENT

DAILY (4) FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P. M.
EXTRA SHOWS on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M

WAR ON MALARIA.

ITALY TAKES STRONG MEASURES

Rome. Extensive work for the elimination of malaria in Italy is being carried on by the Rockefeller Foundation in Rome. In the absence of Dr. Louis Hackett, who is now on a tour, the work is being carried on under the direction of Dr. Missiroli.

Received recently in private audience by Premier Mussolini, Dr. Rufus Cole told him his impressions of the new Italy, expressing amazement at the progress made in every direction says a writer in the "New York Herald". Dr. Cole and his family are leaving for Florence, where the doctor will continue his research in connection with Francesco Redi.

Before leaving, they visited Sermoneta the estate of Principle Caetani, former Ambassador to the United States, and were entertained by him. The prince explained the extensive anti-malarial battle now actively being carried on on his property.

An Appeal to Charitably Disposed Gentlemen for Help to

Hindu Anath Ashram, Nadiad.

(An ideal home for homeless Hindoos)

It admits, maintains, educates and teaches useful home industries to all sorts of orphans and invalids in need of help without any distinction.

Clothings, beddings, shoes, books and industrial tools and articles are required for about 150 inmates at present in the Ashram.

Annual report and other particulars gladly supplied on writing to the under-Signed.

Valiavbhai Hathibhai Desai,
Honorary Secretary,
Hindu Anath Ashram, NADIAD.

Buy **JOHNSON'S INKS.** Matchless in PRICE PURITY PERFECTION

For Agency Terms apply:—
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Hummam St., Fort, BOMBAY.

DID YOU
"NUGGET"
YOUR BOOTS
THIS MORNING?

TIGER BRAND
"NUGGET"
BOOT POLISH

SOLE AGENTS :— HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD BOMBAY

One Month's Staggering Offer

Horror! *Despair!*

But not for us

BECAUSE

We believe in Mass Turnover
NOW
Let any Wholeseller, Club, Mess, or Gymkhana dare to omit ordering out goods from

US

For Cash only **Up-country by V.P.P.**

Cooked Danish Boneless Ham in tins weighing **Gross Nett** about 10lbs. 8ozs. at Rs. **1-8-0** per lb.

Danish Condensed Milk (Full Cream) at Rs. **22-8-0** per case of 48 10oz. tins.

Vermicelli, Stars, Alphabet and other.

Paste Goods in boxes of 10lbs. at Rs. **0-6-0** per lb.

K. C's. English Orange Marmalade in jars at Rs. **7-8-0** per doz.

K.C's. Assorted Jams in jars at Rs. **9-0-0** per doz.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA

D. D. DINSHAW & Co.

38, BANK STREET,
Old Custom House Road, Fort. — — — BOMBAY.

N. B.—We also keep large stocks of the World-famous Wyllie Barr and Ross Best British Biscuits in packets No. 1, No. 2 and in Special tins.

Sold by all respectable Stores.

An Ideal Home is one where health reigns, and the sure way to let it reign peacefully is to always eat, morning, noon and night WYLLIE BARR & ROSS' BRITISH BISCUITS.

Good Bye!!! **PUNCTURES!!** *Good Bye!!!*

GALACITE PUNCTURE PROOF the LATEST SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN INVENTION!
Seals Punctures and Slow Leaks INSTANTLY and AUTOMATICALLY
TYRE FULL of NAILS
Leaks no AIR Why?

Galacite Seals them instantly
No Vulcanizing! No Bursting!!
Try once! or ask for a Demonstration!
Cost per tyre very low

Good Luck to Enthusiastic workers. HighCommission to Dealers.

Phone No. 25975

Influential Agents Wanted throughout Bombay Presidency.

Pay us a visit and the visit will pay you at
Andani Bros. & Co. Taj Bldg., Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

Sole Selling Agents for Bombay Presidency with Sind.

(Regd.)

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

IS UN-RIVALLED AND UN-EQUALLED in the cure of **Headache, Cold, Rheumatism** and other bodily **Aches & Pains.**

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots Madras.

INCREASE IN RATES OF FEES

PLEA OF INCREASED EXPENDITURE

NEW PROPOSALS OUT LINED

The expenditure on education has increased very greatly during the last 10 to 15 years as will be seen from the figures. It will be seen that on account of the heavy liabilities which they have undertaken as a result of the Primary Education Act, the expenditure of Government on Primary Education has been more than trebled during this period, while the expenditure on Secondary Education has been more than doubled. It is clearly their first duty to provide for the elementary education of the masses and whatever additional funds are likely to be available will be required for Primary Education. Consequently, it is extremely unlikely that any more money can be provided for secondary and higher education. The position is rendered still more difficult by the existing state of the Provincial finances and their prospects during the next two or six years. Government have, therefore, been considering for some time past whether they can continue to assist collegiate and secondary education to the same extent as they have been doing hitherto. In their opinion it is not possible to do so and the only means of keeping up the progress, so far made, is to raise the scale of fees charged in Government colleges and secondary schools. Further, with their existing resources it is becoming increasingly difficult for the aided schools and colleges to pay sufficiently good salaries to attract the best class of teachers, with the result that the standard of teaching in these institutions tends to deteriorate. It is also represented to Government that these aided institutions find it difficult to increase their fees unless Government give them a lead. Recently, the Deccan Education Society and the "Shikshan Prasaraka Mandali," Poona, have had to raise the fees for the colleges, as well as the secondary and primary schools under their management. In the circumstances explained above, it is proposed that the fee rates in Government colleges at Bombay and Poona and secondary schools for boys should, in future, be as follows:—

GOVERNMENT ARTS COLLEGES.

Name of Institution.	Fees per term present. Rs.	Fees per term proposed. Rs.
Elphinstone College, Bombay	75	90
Deccan College, Poona	60	90
Royal Institute of Science	75	90

GOVERNMENT PROFESSIONAL COLLEGES.

Name of Institution.	Fees per term present. Rs.	Fees per term proposed. Rs.
College of Engineering, Poona	75	100
Grant Medical College	67	80
Sydenham College of Commerce	75	100
Government Law College	60	75

GOVERNMENT SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Present per month. Mofussil Rs.a.p.	Karachi Rs.a.p.	Bombay Rs.a.p.
Standard I	2 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Standard II	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0
Standard III	2 8 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Standard IV	3 8 0	4 0 0	5 0 0
Standard V	3 8 0	4 8 0	5 0 0
Standard VI	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0
Standard VII	5 0 0	5 8 0	6 0 0

	Proposed per month. Mofussil Rs.a.p.	Karachi Rs.a.p.	Bombay Rs.a.p.
Standard I	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Standard II	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Standard III	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 0 0
Standard IV	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Standard V	4 8 0	5 0 0	6 0 0
Standard VI	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0
Standard VII	6 0 0	6 0 0	7 0 0

Aided and recognised secondary schools will have to take steps to raise their rates to not less than two-thirds of the revised rates proposed as required by the Grant-in-aid Code. The scales of fees charged will be considered in assessing Government grants.

As regards aided colleges, in view of what is stated in paragraph I above, Government trust that Managers of these institutions will feel no hesitation in raising the existing rates of fees to at least two-thirds of the revised rates proposed to be prescribed for Government colleges.

When these proposals are put into operation, Government would take care to see that the poor but deserving students do not suffer on account of them.

Before the question of raising the fees is finally decided, Government desire that the Managers of the leading aided and recognised secondary schools and colleges should be consulted. The Director of Public Instruction is, accordingly, requested to obtain their remarks in regard to the proposed increase in fees and submit them to Government with his remarks as early as possible.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

14TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The fourteenth annual general meeting of the Industrial and Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., was held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Road, on Tuesday afternoon, Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presiding.

On the motion of the Chairman, the annual report together with the audited accounts and the balance sheet for the year ending 31st December 1927, was unanimously adopted.

A dividend of 5 annas per share, i.e. 5 5/24 per cent. was declared for the year 1927.

Sir Lalubhai Samaldas who was retiring by rotation, was re-elected a Director of the Company.

BUSINESS.

Ordinary Branch.—In this branch during the year 1216 proposals were received for assurance amounting to Rs. 26,81,500 out of which 993 proposals have resulted in Policies assuring in aggregate the sum of Rs. 23,25,000 and the rest are either declined, postponed or are awaiting completion.

The total number of Policies in force on the Books of the Company is 4414 assuring in all the sum of Rs. 87,97,244 15-6.

Claims.—During the year 80 claims by death and survival in the ordinary Branch amounting to Rs. 1,44,648-4-0 and 14 Claims by death and survival in Rs. 250 Branch amounting to Rs. 3,540-8-0 have been either paid or are outstanding.

FLOOD RELIEF

REPORT OF MUSLIM RELIEF COMMITTEE

We have received a copy of the report of the Kaira District Muslim Flood Relief Committee, Nadiad, giving an account of the work done by the Committee when the disastrous floods had all but ruined Gujarat. The Committee collected from individuals and through deputation, about Rs. 61,000 out of this funds, thousands of needy persons in Kaira were given relief.

The efforts made by members to reach the needy and to help, deputations from outside to do so, deserves unqualified appreciation. The Committee and its officers deserve to be congratulated on the spirit of public service that they so readily displayed, yet one cannot help noting that the genesis of the Committee was very unfortunate. Hindus and Muslims could not agree to work together inspite of Mr. L. R. Tairsee's special efforts to bring about a compromise.

A CLERK'S LAPSE

HEAVY PUNISHMENT FOR BREACH OF TRUST

John Pascal Fonseca, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co., Bombay, was convicted and sentenced by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, to undergo one day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 800 or, in default, six months' hard labour on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 554-5-0.

The case for the prosecution was that the accused who was a baggage and insurance clerk in the firm was in charge of receiving payments and collecting moneys due on baggage bills and insurance premiums and credit same in the Company's account books. Between March 10 and 20, the accused, it was alleged, misappropriated Rs. 5554-5-0 collected on behalf of the firm and did not make entries in the books. The defalcations was subsequently detected when the accused was on leave upon one of the constituents applying for a refund of the money he had already paid and which money had been defalcated.

On the evidence His Worship sentenced the accused as above and ordered that if the fine was paid Rs. 554 was to be paid to the complainant firm.

MUTUAL HELPING SOCIETY

This Society was started in 1924 with the object to do all sorts of social work, particularly to help the poor and backward classes, without distinction of caste or creed. It has completed the fourth year, and as usual the annual report has been published. Like the three previous years it will be found that the Society during this year has helped scores of poor and deserving students not only in the city of Bombay but also of distant places such as Hyderabad (Deccan), Karachi, Nagpur, Belgaum, Dharwar etc. and many a local poor patient.

Fresh activities are now taken in hand by the Society in the city. They chiefly consist of carrying a propaganda against prostitution, harmful drinks, untouchability and such other social evils, and opening free night schools and free dispensaries in the labuor localities where their want is keenly felt. The Society also is striving at the reclamation of juvenile beggars.

The Society's most urgent want is not much of money but of earnest workers who can help it during their spare time. Hence appeal is made to all young enthusiasts of social work, who are desirous of volunteering their services for the Society. They are requested to communicate to Mr. P. B. Datar, Hon. Secretary at 226 Charni Road, Bombay.

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The Reliance Research Laboratory.
(Flat No. 6.) 108/2, Machua Bazar St., CALCUTTA.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

FAVOURABLE WEATHER DEPRESS PRICES—UNFAVOURABLE FORECAST—SHORT COVERING—FUTURES 1 LOWER.

New York, May 31.

The New York futures market re-opened after the holiday somewhat quiet on reports of favourable weather. Prices recorded a sharp decline of 20 points on long liquidation. Later on unfavourable weather outlook induced short covering and prices fully recovered. There was absence of sellers and the market closed at a net decline of 1 point. Spot cotton prices remained unchanged.

The New Orleans futures market lost the improvement recorded yesterday and closed quiet at a decline of 12 to 14 points. Spot Cotton prices were reduced by 14 points at 20.42c.

Miss Giles has issued the usual monthly weather condition as at the end of May showing 68.6 per cent. against 72.1 per cent. last year at this time. The acreage is estimated at an increase of 4.9 per cent. The present deadlock of the market seems a remarkable feature of the market and price swings have narrowed to its minimum. There is nothing in the situation to inspire any activity at the moment and all eyes are focussed on the weather and crop outlook.

PRINCE RANGE.

New York, May 31.

October highest 20.70 plus .01 (1-15 p.m.) Lowest 20.50 minus .19 (10-17 a.m.) July highest 20.56 unchanged lowest 20.38 minus .18.

UNFAVOURABLE FORECAST.

New York, May 31.

New York market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later partially on covering and unfavourable Eastern Belt forecast:—Reuter.

LESS FOR SALE.

New York, May 31.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from New York:—

Market steady on short covering, less for sale.

SHORT COVERING.

New York, May 31.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from American friends:—

Market affected temporarily by weakness in Liverpool. Afterwards less favourable weather forecast induce short covering.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 31.

July	20.55—.01
October	20.68—.01
December	20.53—.01
January	20.44—.01
March	20.39—.01
Middling Spot	21.05—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 31.

July	20.32—.14
October	20.14—.12
Middling Spot	20.42—.14

NEW YORK.

New York, May 31.

New York. 11 a.m.—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

July	20.39—.17
October	20.53—.16
January	20.29—.16

New York. Noon Call.—

July	20.44—.12
October	20.58—.11
January	20.36—.09

New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—

July	20.26—.20
October	20.06—.20
January	20.01—

NEW YORK COTTON—DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 31.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	13,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	19,000

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, June 1.

	1927-28	1926-27
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 31-5-28	8133000	12721000
,, Yesterday do	13000	7000
Exports to date do	6722000	10 6m0F
Stock at Ports 25-5-28	1299000	1667000
,, Interior Towns do	588000	656000
,, Liverpool 25-5-28	858000	1377000
Visible Supply 25-5-28	3711000	5008000
Quantity in Sight do	13692000	18371000

LIVERPOOL.

REPORTS OF FAVOURABLE WEATHER—SCATTERED LONG LIQUIDATION—NARROW MARKET—CLOSED 13 TO 14 POINTS LOWER.

Liverpool, May 31.

The Liverpool futures market opened quiet being influenced by favourable weather reports. Prices opened at a decline of 5 points. There was no inclination to buy as owing to holidays there was only limited sport demand and sales amounted to 3,000 bales. Prices gradually gave way under scattered liquidation and the market closed at a decline of 14 to 13 points. Spot prices remained unchanged at 11.47d. per lb.

Empire futures ruled easy and closed 14 points lower while Egyptians were weak and lost 25 points.

The Liverpool market will again remain closed to-morrow the 1st instant and on Saturday, the 2nd instant.

MISS GILES ON WEATHER.

Liverpool, May 31.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

10 a.m.: "No rains, slightly warmer, West Belt partly cloudy, balance fair."

4-45 p.m.: "Weekly weather" report slightly favourable with complaints cool weather Eastern Belt. North-west specially favourable."

9-25 p.m.: "Miss Giles report 68.6 per cent. against 72.1 per cent last year. Acreage increase 4.9 per cent., crop two weeks late, much boll-weevil."

WEEVIL ENCOURAGED.

Liverpool, May 31.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Showers Eastern Belt encouraging weevil some of acreage estimates under 5 per cent."

SLIGHTLY WARMER.

Liverpool, May 31.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables from Liverpool:—

(1) No precipitation, slightly warmer.

(2) Small market scattered liquidation.

Good Weather Map. Weekly Govt. weather report generally favourable, but cool nights prevent cotton from growing.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

	Opening	Closing
June	.....	10.04—.06
July	11.00	10.01—.14
August	.....	10.85—.12
September	.....	10.81—.13
October	10.84	10.76—.13
November	.....	10.69—.13
December	.....	10.69—.13
January	10.76	10.69—.13
February	.....	10.69—.13
March	10.76	10.69—.13
April	.....	10.68—.13
May	.....	10.68—.13
Middling Spot	.....	11.47—
June	.....	10.67—

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 31.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	3,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

Scinde, Fully Good	8.30
Scinde, Fine	8.55
Scinde, Superfine	8.80
Bengal, Good	8.05
Bengal, Fully Good	8.30
Bengal, Fine	8.55
Oomra, Good	8.60
Oomra, Fully Good	8.90
Oomra, Fine	9.20
Broach, Fully Good	9.80
Broach, Fine	10.05
Broach, Superfine	10.30

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 31.

June	21.22—.33
July	21.22—.25
August	21.21—.25
September	21.21—.25
October	21.54—.25
November	21.50—.25
December	21.38—.27
January	21.38—.27
February	21.38—.27
March	21.38—.27
April	21.38—.97
May	21.38—.97
Sakellarid's, F.G.F. Spot	21.85—.05
June	21.38—

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 31.

Demand Bills	487.87

BOMBAY.

SCATTERED SELLING—SMALL BUSINESS CLOSED DULL—FEATURLESS.

Bombay, June 1.

Following a small decline of 1 point in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 388|8 for Broach J.|A. delivery. There was absence of buying and prices ruled quiet under scattered liquidation. Rates at 4-15 p.m. were as under:—

Broach J.|A.	..	387	8	0
Broach A.|M.	..	393	0	0
Oomra July	..	353	0	0
Oomra D.|J.	..	359	0	0
Bengal July	..	324	0	0
Bengal D.|J.	..	325	0	0

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, June 1.

The forward market opened quiet but steady and in the absence of business fluctuated As. 6- and closed as under:—

Broach J.-A.	387	12	0
Broach A.-M.	393	8	0
Oomra July	354	0	0
Oomra D.-J.	360	0	0
Bengal July	325	0	0
Bengal D.-J.	327	8	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

June	232.30
September	238.90
December	241.90

DAILY ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 1.

Bengal 326 D/J.
Bengal 325 July.
Broach 394 A/M.
Broach 388 J/A.
Oomra 359 D/J.
Oomra 354 July.

SPOT RATES.

Bombay, June 1.

Bengal	347	340	333	326	318
S. P.	345	338	331	324	316
Rajputana	347	340	333	326	318
Broach	403	401	391	384	
S. D.	399	391	389	384	
P. A.	416	411	404	398	
K. V.	394	391	386	379	
Dholera	392	389	384	377	
Kalajin	392	389	384	377	
Cutch		390	391	387	
Surat		453	448	443	438
Rajpipla		449	444	439	434
Navsari		473	468	463	458
Oomra No. 3		372	365	358	343
C. P. No. 1		398	361	384	373
C. P. No. 2		385	378	371	361
Khandesh		351	344	334	324
Muthia			334	321	314
Southern		388	383	378	373
Comptah			412	402	392

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.

Since 1st September.

2 Days.

	This year	Last year.
	Bombay, June 1.	
Khandesh	304	301,680	310,923
Central India	1,351	260,356	281,098
Barsi & Nagar	1,126	302,057	192,603
Hyderabad-Gaorani	197	113,965	67.241
Berar	2,371	710,206	557,255
Central Provinces	547	208,812	226,574
Total Oomras	5,896	2,017,168	1,635,694
Dholera	8,625	229,677	155,701
N.-W. Provinces		63,799	56,389
Rajputana	526	49,404	49,424
Sind-Punjab		135,978	113,986
Broach	2,131	262,283	227,840
Coompta & Dharwar	4,403	104,190	98,747
Westerns-Northerns	1,337	32,155	45,739
Cocoanada			403
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	417	26,414	18,461
Persian		4,781	3,972
Egyptian & African	3,300	59,027	66,222
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		69	252
Total	26,665	3,061,367	2,709,295

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 24th May

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

	This year	Last year.
Europe	8,983	610,268	293,276
Japan & China	3,700	958,655	1,241,509
Coast Ports		21,308	17,331
Up-country by Rail		66,267	94,766
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		64,313	11,499
Total	12,683	1,720,811	1,661,681

LONDON METALS.

London, May 31.

Copper, English Best Selected £67-5/8.
Copper, Brazlers £76-1/2.
Yellow Metal £65-1/2.
Spelterr, Hard Indian Brands £21-7/8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-3/8.
Tin, English Ingots £228.

BULLION MARKET

Bombay, June 1.

SILVER.

London Ready, Rs. 27-11.
London Forward, Rs. 27-8.
America Cent. 61-2.
China Opening, Rs. 2-9-2.
Closing Rs. 2-9-2.
Ready Rs. 64-1.
Jaith Opening Rs. 63-8, Highest Rs. 64-2, Lowest Rs. 63-8, Closing Tejimundi As. 8.
Ashad, Opening Rs. 63-4, Highest Rs. 64-1, Lowest 63-4, Closing Tejimundi Rs. 2.
Tone of Silver.—Firm. India and China sold. India and China bought cash. America came in as buyer after fixing. Reaction towards rise possible after the fact

GOLD.

Ready, Rs. 21-6-1/4.
Jaith, Rs. 21-6-1/4.
Ashad, Rs. 21-6-1/2.
National City, Rs. 21-9-1/2.
Nurvondas Muordas English Bar Gold Rs. 21-9.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

B C Rate T T 1|5 15|16 D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 to 15th June.
Banks selling D D 1/6
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 July/Sept
Bank's selling T T 1|5 31|32 Oct.
Bank's buying T T 1|6 1|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|6 1|16.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6-1|4 June.
Bank's buying 3 mos. 1|6 7|32 July-Aug.

NEW YORK
Banks selling T T 273-1|2.
Banks buying T T 272.
Bank's buying D D 271.
Banks buying 3 mos 267.

PARIS
Banks selling D D 922.
Banks buying D D 934.
Banks buying 3 mos. 950.

JAPAN
Bank's selling T T 128
Bank's buying 60 days 121

HONGKONG
Bank's selling D D 140-1/2

SHANGHAI
Bank's selling D D 185 3/4

SINGAPORE
Bank's selling D D 154 1/2

JAVA
Banks selling D D 90-3/4

CROSS RATES—
New York/London 4.88-3/8 31st ulto.
Shanghai/London 2/9 1/16 1st inst.
London/Japan 1/11 31st ulto.
London/Paris 124.00 31st ulto.
London/Belgium 34.97 31st ulto.
London/Switzerland 25.83 31st ulto.
London/Italy 92.70 31st ulto.
Rate of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 31st ulto. £4-4-11 30th ulto.
Silver London Ready 27 11/16 31st ulto. 27 3/4 30th ulto.
Silver London Forward 27-1/2 31st ulto. 27|5/8 30th ulto.
Silver New York Ready 61-1/8 31st ulto. 61-1/2 30th ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 3 29/32 p. c. 31st ulto. 3 29/32 p. c.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 1/32 p. c. 4 1/32 p. c. 30th ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 5-3/4 per cent 3 mos. 4-1/2 per cent 6 mos. 4 per cent 12 mos. 4-1/2 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 1.

	Ready / Red leafy	Delivery Contract
Bengal Superfine	338	
Bengal Fine	332	
Bengal FG.	327	
Sindh-Punjab Fine	352	
Sindh-Punjab FG.	327	
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	376	
Nagpur Fine	376	
Yeotmal Fine	372	
Arvi Fine	372	
Amraoti Fine	356	
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	350/60	
Mulkapur Fine	345/50	
Khandesh Fine	340/45	
Muthia Fine		
Nanded/Purna FG. GS.	375	
Purna FG. GS.	340	
Parbhani/Sailu FG. GS.		
Indore/Ujjain Fine	360	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	340/50	
Surat	460	
Navsari		
Broach FG.	360	
Broach Fine	400	
Westerns MG.	380/85	
Westerns HG.		
Cambodia	460/65	
Miraj/Sangli	400	
Compta Good	400/10	
Kadi/Biramgam		

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 31.

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 quality), Spot 15-9/16.

On Sale Everywhere

HENNESSY'S BRANDY

The Genuine Brandy

Bottled in Cognac

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, JON & Co., Ltd., 11-13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 1.

The vagaries of the share market are too puzzling. On Friday, the market ought to have been opened for transaction as usual, though there was a notice that it should be closed an hour earlier on account of the Jain pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya. At noon, the bell punctually began to China and the hall was fully packed with brokers, jostling about in all hurry and expectation. No business whatsoever was transacted and it finally ended in "Much ado about nothing." Latest news regarding serious developments at Jamshedpur where partial hartal which began in the morning finally resulted in a complete lock-out would have unnerved the weak bulls. It looks as if the closing is not as innocent as it appears to be.

SECURITIES

Bombay, June 1.

3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75-7-6.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 94|2.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|12.
4 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|1.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 101|2
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1938 Rs. 102|4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 106-7.
5-1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 105|2.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1936 Rs. 102|14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 104/3
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 105/10
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 111/5
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 85/4
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 84/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 111
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/6.
Forward rates 5th June sett.
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 75|8.
1945-55 Rs. 106-7
Tone of Market:—Featureless.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 1.

3 months 3 29/32 per cent.
6 months 4 1/32 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4-1/2 per cent.
Money Call 5-3/4 to 6 per cent.
One month 5-1/2 per cent.
Three months 4-3/4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 7 per cent
Tone of Market:—Steady.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 1.

	Cwts.
Wheat	14,303
Linseed	25,818
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	4,180
Gingellyseed	3,206
Poppyseed	520
Groundnuts	14,252
Castorseed	19,585
Rice	132,442
Myrabollams	6,407
Cottonseed	34,912
Mowraseed	2,341
Gram	4,982
Joowar	16,846
Barley	1,789
Bajree	3,050
	Tons.
Coal	1,131

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 1.

150 K. Vishram Co. Dhoera 381
100 K. Devchand & Co. Jama 389
300 Japan T. Co. Sindh American 397
200 Muthabhai Nathoo Berar 365
100 Japan T. Co. Indore 340
300 Do. Berar 352
400 Do. Barwaha 340/342
100 Gill & Co. Baikot 388
100 Toyomankwa Gujrat 378
200 Venkart Bros. Khandesh 267
100 Toyomankwa Porbandar 375
100 S. Joharmal & Co. Mivagam 402
100 Ozokarin & Co. Arvi 375
100 G. G. Kesha Hugoli 329
100 Forbes & Co. Bijapur 350
100 H. Rambhagat Berar 323

PUNJAB PRODUCE QUOTATIONS.

(The Sri Krishna Bombay Trading Co. Ltd.)

Muktsar, May 29.

Wheat ready	4	2	6	4	8	0
Wheat Har				4	6	6
Wheat Assuj				4	15	3
Gram ready	3	11	0	3	12	6
Gram Jeth				3	12	9
Gram Sawan				3	15	6
Gram Bhadon				4	1	0
Gram Assuj				4	1	9
Barley ready	3	2	0	3	3	6
Barley Jeth				3	2	6
Barley Assuj				3	6	6
Rapeseed ready	7	3	0	7	8	0
Rapeseed Bhadon				7	12	0

TRADE AND FINANCE.

SUBSTANTIAL DECLINE IN TRADE DEMAND.

WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent).
Bombay, June 1.

MONEY:

There has been a further easiness in money this week with the rate for call funds ranging around 5-3/4 per cent. Yesterday, due to month-end requirements there was a temporary rise to 6-1/4 per cent, but at the close there are lenders at about 5-3/4 per cent. The trade demand has registered a substantial decline of approximately Rs. 2½ lacs, and there are indications that the trend of money is toward lower levels. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 5-1/4 per cent, two months 5 per cent, three months 4-3/4 per cent and six months 4 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 25th May 1928 shows an increase of Rs. 272.84 lacs in the Cash balance now amounting to Rs. 11,82,06,000 as compared with Rs. 14.94 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 13.33, an increase of 2.92 per cent over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted are all down by Rs. 75.34 lacs, Rs. 40.41 lacs, and Rs. 3.03 lacs respectively. Government deposits as well as other deposits have increased by Rs. 65.27 lacs to Rs. 5.73 crores and by Rs. 63.12 lacs to Rs. 72.47 crores respectively. The Bank rate stands at 7 per cent.

There is still nothing of importance to be reported in connection with gilt-edged securities. 3-1/2 per cent Paper kept almost unchanged at Rs. 75/7/6 and 1945/55 Loan at Rs. 106/7/0. 5 per cent 1935 and 1933 Loans are quoted at Rs. 101/2 and Rs. 102/4. 5-1/2 per cent Bonds 1928 were placed at Rs. 105/2. 6 per cent Bonds, 1930 and 1931, changed hands at Rs. 102/14 and Rs. 104/3 and 1932 at Rs. 105/10. 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan was unmoved at Rs. 111/5. 4 per cent 1960/70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 87/12 and 1934/37 at Rs. 93/12.

The currency return of the 22nd instant indicates an increase of Rs. 4.12 lacs in note circulation which now amounts to Rs. 182.73 crores. Silver coins and silver bullion under coinage have increased by Rs. 2.95 lacs to Rs. 94.50 crores and by Rs. 1.17 lacs to Rs. 6.19 crores respectively, while gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 71.39 as against 71.38 a week ago.

The statement of the combined account of the gold standard and Paper Currency Reserves of the 22nd May 1928 is given below:—

Liabilities	(in crores).
Notes in circulation	Rs. 182.73
Rupee Redemption	Rs. 40.00
Total	Rs. 222.73
Assets.	(in crores).
Silver coin & Bullion	Rs. 87.37
Rupee Securities	Rs. 39.50
Internal bills of exchange	Rs. 9.00
Gold securities	Rs. 54.23
Gold coin & Bullion held in India	Rs. 29.76
Gold coin & bullion held in England	Rs. 2.87
Total	Rs. 222.73

Per centage of gold and gold securities to the total liabilities is 38.99.

N. B.—The gold standard reserve of £40 million has been revalued at 1s. 6d per rupee and the excess of Rs. 13-1/2 crores in the total assets is assumed to have been withdrawn in the form of silver coin and bullion and kept by the Government of India.

EXCHANGE.

Conditions in exchange have been a trifle quieter this week with a decreased volume of business. Sellers were quoted at 1s. 5-31/32d. and buyers at 1s. 6-1/32d. with some business done at 1s. 6d. Towards the close though, there were more buyers than sellers at the last figure. Holidays on the Continent together with the local ones have had a tendency to lessen both the export and the import trade. In sharp contrast to the result of last week's bidding, Government were unable to secure the desired total. For some time steadiness of money as well as the volume of export trade have been responsible for heavy biddings. However, the first factor is not now so pronounced and this is probably responsible for the lessened number of applications. The enquiry for all remittances including that for bullion continues on a restricted scale. The following are the forward rates:—Upto 15th June 1s. 5-31/32d, 15th to end of September 1s. 5-15/16d. October/November 1s. 5-31/32d. December/January 1s. 6d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved during the week from dol. 4.88-5/16 to dol. 4.88-13/32. French francs and the Italian lira were unchanged at 124.01 and 92.70 respectively.

GOLD.

A quiet and easy tone has been observable in the gold market during the period under report. The price of ready fell from the opening figure of Rs. 21-7-3 to Rs. 21/6/0 per tola, consequent upon heavy arrivals from abroad. The off-take is unchanged at about 10,000 tolas but stocks on hand have improved to about 4-1/2 lacs tolas even after allowing for those railed up-country. The price of ready sovereigns declined to Rs. 13/7/9 and for delivery 30th June Rs. 13/7/8. In London the quotation for gold was almost unchanged at 84s. 11d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21/6/6 for ready, Rs. 21/7/0 and Rs. 21/6/6 for 4th June settlement and Rs. 21-7-3 and Rs. 21/7/0 for 4th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £80,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £215000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 1,18,23,130 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SILVER:

Wide and erratic fluctuations have characterised silver this week. In Shanghai there has been much activity, but the chief interest has centred in selling. Both China and American Banks have been comparatively inactive in the local market. London reports indicate selling of silver by the Indian Government and in the absence of support from Shanghai these have had a depressing effect on the prices here. The tone of the market is uncertain and future movements will probably be determined by the operations of Chinese speculators. Ready which opened at Rs. 65/5 weakened to Rs. 62/14 and after improving to Rs. 63/4, closes at Rs. 63/12. The daily off-take stands at about 130 bars while stocks on hand are estimated at 2300 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 9-7/8d. to 2s. 10d. but declined to 2s. 8 7/8d. and closed at 2s. 9-1/8d. The highest and lowest rates in London during the week were 28-9/16d. and 27-11/16d. for ready and 28-7/16d. and 27-1/2d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 65/5 and Rs. 62/14 for ready and 8th June settlement and Rs. 64/14 and Rs. 62/12 for 9th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £2,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £150,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 122 bars and Rs. 5,7 in coins. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £35,000.

SHARES:

Prices in general show some improvement the volume of business this week though was not been large with further interest displayed in carry-over. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 902/8-900—907/9—910; Century Rs. 412/8—420; Central India Rs. 501/4—500—502. Crescent Rs. 167/8 165/167/8—168. Jazulbhoy Rs. 870—875; Indian Bleaching Rs. 262/8x.d.—237/8x.d; Madhowji Rs. 87/8—88/12; New Great Rs. 273/12—279—276; Pearl's Rs. 571/4—568/12—576/4. Simplex Rs. 160—158/12—160; and Swadeshi Rs. 491/4—490—493/12.

Jamshedpur still exercises an adverse effect upon Tata Steel Shares with the result that ordys. declined from Rs. 2/12 to Rs. 80/4 and Defds. from Rs. 390/4 to Rs. 295. Business in other issues was not extensive. Andhra Valleys were steady at Rs. 728/12 and Tata Hydros at Rs. 1115x.d. Alcocks were quoted at Rs. 402/8 and Bombay Burma Trading shares at Rs. 823/12, the last week's closing. Bombay Tramway shares were almost unchanged at Rs. 155/10. Cement shares kept steady. Bandis being quoted as Rs. 23/8, Indian Cement at Rs. 358/12. Kamani Ordys and Defds. improved to Rs. 250 and Rs. 870 respectively. Railway shares still show no change in price.

Among bank shares Imperial banks were quieter, the price declining from Rs. 1495 to Rs. 1487/8. Contributories kept unchanged at Rs. 271/4. Bank of India shares and those of the Central Banks were quoted at Rs. 91/4 and Rs. 26/4.

CALCUTTA:

There has been no price change in Hessians, the closing quotation being Rs. 15/12. Jute shares in the Calcutta market have sustained last week's steadiness.

YARN MARKET REPORT.

We have to report a quiet but steady market so far as the yarn market is concerned with moderate off take and no special change in prices. Demand from consuming centres is quiet firstly because cotton prices is still uncertain and one cannot understand what course will cotton now take. Secondly the expectations of the reopening of the mills had also an effect and consumers have thought it best to buy their requirements from hand to mouth. In English yarn as well as in Indian yarns prices are more or less unchanged while in Japanese yarns prices are somewhat better owing to scarcity of stocks and the higher prices quoted by the importing offices. The undertone is steady but as the offtake is not satisfactory we do not see any signs of improvement in the near future and expect the prices to remain steady at the same level.

English Yarns.—Stocks of single yarns are now getting scarce and prices are more or less steady with moderate off take. New arrivals are not at all expected owing to forward business not being done due to higher prices quoted by the Manchester firms. In twofold yarns stocks are increasing but as the off-take is moderate prices rule more or less unchanged at the last week's level. In this case even forword prices are quoted comparatively higher and so no business is being reported during the week under review. We do not see any chance of business being done in the near future unless prices have gone down to some extent to stand in competition with Japanese yarns.

Japanese Yarns.—In case of single and twofold stocks are now getting scarce and prices are or less firm. In Shanghai yarns only 40s. yarn is available but even its this yarn stocks are not very large and so the prices are steady. In mercerised yarns there was a good turnover amongst the dealers as the prices went down during the week and at the close prices were rather firm. Demand from consuming centres is moderate in this case and so we expect the prices to remain steady. In case of forward business, importing offices are quoting comparatively higher prices but business has been done in certain lots to the extent of 200 packages and we do not expect any large business in the near future unless prices come down. Dealers are very careful in not involving themselves at higher prices.

Sampin.—Has gone down to some extent in sympathy with cotton and the exchange is firm at 128.

Artificial Silk Yarns.—The tone of the market is quiet with poor off-take and the demand is from hand to mouth. Prices have ruled more or less the same at last week's level and forward business has not been reported as there are sufficient stocks in the market.

Indian Yarns.—The expected reopening of the mills has checked the demand to some extent and consumers have been adopting a waiting policy and are purchasing only for their immediate needs. Mills have got more or less no stocks and prices in the market are unchanged. We do not see any change in this class of yarns in the near future and prices will more or less remain unchanged in the present level.

The tone of the market is steady and we do not expect any special change in the near future.

SPINNERS QUIET.

Liverpool, May 31.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from Liverpool friends. "Market dull with very little doing. Spinners are out of the market. Weather conditions during the past week have been favourable."

WEEKLY COAL REPORT.

Since our last report, a small quantity of English Hastings West-Hartley Coal ex s.s. Carrdale, as well as a small quantity of Burnside Natal Coal ex s.s. Maresfield are sold in the market at 25/- Sh. and 1/6, Sh. per ton c.i.f. respectively. Otherwise there is no inquiry in the market. The market is quiet.

TEAMER DISCHARGING COAL IN THE STREAM.

27-5-28 s.s. Baron Minto Bengal Coal Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co.

TEAMERS EXPECTED TO ARRIVE WITH COAL CARGO.

7-3-28 s.s. Hakuho Maru Desh. Seeboniati Andrew Yule & Co.

11-6-28 s.s. Ville de Metz Natal Group Eastern Bunkerers Ltd.

27-6-28 s.s. A steamer Busnside Natal Coal Choonilal Girdharlal Co.

QUOTATIONS.

Quality	C.I.F.	Ex Scales Darukhana
Natal Grup May shipmnt	Sh. 24/6	
Burnside June shipment	Sh. 24/3	Rs. 19/-
Deshargarh	Rs. 16-8	Rs. 18/4
Pechpare-Ponjati	Rs. 16/4	Rs. 18/-

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo.

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	12
Cavunal Rub. and Tea	11
Ceylon Planters	25
Ceylon Rubber	35
Chunes Estates	18
Cochin Rubber	35
Ella Tea	180
Estates Co. of Uva	29
Fairlawn Estate	32
Frocester Estates	44
Hatbawo Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	5
Horawala Rubber	32
Indo-Malay Estates	14
Jambugande T. & Rub	9
Jebong Rubber	16
Kalutara Company	28
Kalutara Rubber	26
Kolani Valley Rub.	30
Langat River	17
Lanka Rubber	48
Lansdowne Rubber	145
Maha Uva Estates	50
Matale Valley Rub	28
Meall Mor Estates	20
Mirishena Rubber	36
Narangoda Rubber	30
Neuchatel Estates	36
North-Western Rub.	20
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	20
Rubber Growers'	25
Saffragam T. & Rub.	125/8
Talgaswella Tea	50
Torrington Tea	20
Udabage Tea	43
Udapolla Rubber	23
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	35

Remarks:—
Rubber:—Spot Colombo-Re. 0.46 Cents.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 1.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company	Latest prices.
Andhra Valley 7 1/2 per cent 1933 Notes)	£103.0.0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	£91.15.0
Australian 5 per cent Loan (1933/45)	£98.0.0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	£ 0.14.6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	£0-19-0
Chartered Bank of India A. and China	£21.1.0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	£ 7.1.0
French 5 per cent Rentes	£18.15.0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	£135.0.0
India 3 1/2 per cent Sterling Stock	£72 5.0
India 4 1/2 per cent Sterling Loan (1950/55)	£92.15.0
India 3 per cent Sterling Stock	£62.5.0
National Bank of India Ltd.	£52.10.0
Nitrate Railway (Ordy.)	£ 7.13.6
P. & O. Banking Corporation Ltd.	£ 9.10.0
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Debs.	£82.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (Ord. Stock)	£204.0.0
Southern Punjab Railway (4 per cent Pref. Stock)	£91.10.0
Tata Power (7 1/2 per cent 'B' Debs. 1934/48)	£99.0.0
War Loan 5 per cent (1929/47)	£101.0.0

SUGAR ESTIMATE.

(From Our Correspondent).
Liverpool, May 31.

Lights Sugar estimate 2594 Hectares against 2565.

MILL STORES.

Bombay, June 1.

	Rs. a. p.
Quotations are:—	
Healds—15/40 S-32 to 56s	0 15 0
Healds—15/40£-28s.	2 8 0
Reeds steel—32 to 56s.	0 2 1
Reeds steel—28s	0 3 0
Elastic Healds	17 0 0
Wire Healds	2 8 0
Cloth Roller—16 oz. Kenion	7 0 0
Cloth Roller—18 oz. Kenion	8 0 0
Flannel Sizing-plain 66 „	3 6 0
Flannel Sizing-Plain 72 „	3 8 0
Flannel-Sizing-Twill 72 „	3 10 0
Bandings—card-rim—scroll	0 12 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 2s.	1 8 0
Bandings—Tubular No. 3s.	1 6 0
Rope Lambeth—1-1/2 & 1-3/4	1 6 0
Pickers—No. 4.	60 0 0
Pocking Nands hairy	2 8 0
Picking Sticks	5 8 0
Bobbins—Stubbins—Eng/Jap.	30 0 0
Bobbins—Conical-5" Eng/Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins Ring 5" Eng.-Jap.	7 0 0
Bobbins—Ring-6" Eng/Jap.	8 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-5 3/8" Eng/Jap	5 0 0
Bobbins—Weft-6" Eng/Jap.	6 0 0
Bobbins—Slub Skwers	11 0 0
Bobbins Rovings Skwers	9 0 0
Fillets—Emery	2 3
Fillets—Cylinder-Doffer	0 10 9

WEEKLY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co.)
Bombay, May 31.

Since we wrote last week the next changes in the Home markets are as follows:—

	July.	Oct.
New York 23/5/28	20.76	20.79
New York 29/5/28	20.56	20.69
	—.—	—.—
	—.20	—.10
	Jany.	March.
New York 23/5/28	20.60	20.60
New York 29/5/28	20.45	20.40
	—.—	—.—
	—.15	—.20
	July.	Oct.
Liverpool 23/5/28	11.13	10.98
Liverpool 30/5/28	11.05	10.89
	—.—	—.—
	—.08	—.09
	Jany.	March.
Liverpool 23/5/28	10.90	10.90
Liverpool 30/5/28	10.82	10.82
	—.—	—.—
	—.08	—.08

All cotton markets have been quiet and featureless, and to some extent interfered with by holidays. The situation has hardly changed at all during the week and what we wrote then still holds good.

The following cables have arrived this morning from friends in Liverpool:—

1. "Situation unchanged. Business is very slow".

2. "While weather appears more favourable, crop progress unsatisfactory."

Yesterday a lock-out of 15,000 cotton hands was reported in Lancashire, but it is impossible to say whether this is likely to spread or not as yet.

We can only report that it is a dangerous market to operate in and that as long as fine weather continues in the American Belt we may expect to see the market showing a sagging tenderney but that any unfavourable weather would have an immediate and possibly large bullish effect on prices. In the meantime trade in most countries, as far as the Textile Industry is concerned, is in a poor way, and speculators are waiting for some fresh feature to develop.

The local market has shown great strength and is so far undismayed by the size of Bombay stocks and this in spite of a very poor offtake for ready cotton. This optimism is no doubt based on bullish views for American cotton during the next few months, but we advise our friends to lose no opportunity of selling their ready stocks. We are carefully watching the straddle difference between American and Indian Futures and we think that there may be good opportunities in this class of business in the near future.

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT,

Bombay, June 1.
2 p.m.

The Market ruled weak during the early part of the week under review recording a drop of about 2 Annas per cwt. in Spot Prices and of about 3 to 5 Annas per cwt. in Forward Prices. Then the Market ruled firm during the middle evidencing a total rise of about 6 Annas per cwt. in Ready Sugar Prices and of about 2 to 4 Annas per cwt. in Forward Prices. The close of the week however evidences a steady tendency throughout in all positions. There have been no fresh arrivals during this week. The highest and the lowest rates this week were Rs. 16-6-1/2 and Rs. 15-12 for Java Ready Sugar, Rs. 10-11 and Rs. 10-6-1/2 for April,, Rs. 9-10 and Rs. 9-7 for May, Rs. 9-4 and Rs. 9-1 for June, Rs. 9-3 and Rs. 9-1 for July-Sept. and Rs. 9-5 and Rs. 9-2 for October-December Shipment for Java Sugar.

Total Stocks are estimated at about 10,000 Bags of Java Sugar.

The following are the Quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready, Rs. 16-6-1/2 per cwt.
Transhipment, Rs. 11-4 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Nurmahal, Rs. 9-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Pandit, Rs. 9-12 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. Cohinur, Rs. 9-11 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment May, Rs. 9-10 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment June, Rs. 9-2 per cwt. F. B. H.
S.S. July-Sept., Rs. 9-1 per cwt. F. B. H.
Shipment Oct.-Dec., Rs. 9-3 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Steady.

Dr. TANDON versus HEART DISEASES.

A rich Parsee gentleman Mr. D. S. MEHTA, Bombay, (full address on application) writes:—

I had been badly suffering from heart complaints for the last three years, which exhausted me so much, that I was not able to do any physical work continuously and hence was compelled to resign a very lucrative job of mine. I consulted several leading Doctors of Bombay, but without any benefit to me. A friend of mine, who was cured of a very chronic disease by Dr. D. D. S. Tandon, strongly recommended me to consult him. I consulted Dr. Tandon that very evening. Now I am glad to say that about two months' treatment from him has made me quite fit to do physical work continuously without fatigue or inconvenience. I have gained in health also, and the pain and palpitation which I used to get seem to have entirely disappeared and the suffocation that I often used to get in the night during sleep is also relieved of. These facts show that I am decidedly better or cured, but still I am taking up treatment from him and will continue this treatment for a month or two more as advised. Whatever the improvement, I have experienced from his treatment, induces me to write these few lines for the interest of sufferers like myself.

30th May, 1928. (Sd.) D. S. MEHTA.

SHAIK ABDULA SULEMAN, Kambekar Street, House No. 310, P. O. 2, Bombay, writes:—

I had been greatly suffering from something wrong in the heart for about 6 or 7 years. Many doctors, whom I consulted, told me that I had heart disease which frightened me very much. I tried various prescriptions, but without any good to me. The disease went on aggravating, giving me only temporary relief from time to time. One day, by the grace of God I found one handbill of Dr. D. D. S. Tandon and hurred to consult him. He also diagnosed that I was suffering from heart disease. I kept myself under his treatment for about 4 months which has made me alright in every way. I do not feel now any sign of those complaints which I used to have. I am, therefore, much grateful to Dr. Tandon for the pains with which he has treated me so successfully. (Sd.) ABDULA SULEMAN.

Dr. D. D. S. TANDON, Scientific Homoeopath, next to Italian Restaurent, Chanpati, Bombay.

Wonderful Tonic Effect of PHOSFERINE

MR. FRANK FORBES-ROBERTSON

the Brilliant Actor, so widely esteemed for his distinguished portrayal of "David Garrick," and his impressive rendering of "The Stranger" in "The Passing of the Third Floor Back," *writes*:—

"I SHOULD like to express my keen appreciation of the wonderful tonic effects of Phosferine. I have found it invaluable during days of strenuous rehearsal and the playing of heavy parts at night. I have never found any remedy soothe jangled nerves so gratefully as Phosferine. I can heartily recommend it to all nervous sufferers as a genuine and wholesome remedy."

From the very first day you take PHOSFERINE you will gain new confidence, new life, new endurance. If makes you eat better, and sleep better, and you will look as fit as you feel. Phosferine is given with equally good results to the children.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics for

Influenza	Debility	Neuralgia	Faintness	Malaria
Indigestion	Mental Exhaustion	Loss of Appetite	Brain fag	Headache
Sleeplessness	Maternity Weakness	Lassitude	Nerve Shock	Anæmia
Exhaustion	Weak Digestion	Neuritis	Rheumatism	Sciatica

Made in Liquid and Tablets, each sold in 3 sizes, the larger sizes are the more economical.

Proprietors: ASHTON & PARSONS, LIMITED. Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Indian Depot: P. O. Box 431, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS TO-DAY.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Youth League in the hall of the Marwadi Vidyalaya to support the Bardoli Satyagraha movement and to devise means of collecting funds, Mr. K. F. Nariman, M. L. C., presiding, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

POSTAL NOTES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S. S. "Seiyo-Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 8.30 a.m. on Sunday the 3rd inst.

MEETING RE. BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the B.P.C.C, writes:—

The Public Meeting Re: Bardoli Satyagraha which was fixed for to-day (Saturday) at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall at 6 p.m. is postponed.

MUSLIM HIGH SCHOOL.

The Annual Prize Distribution of the Muslim High School Panchgani will be held at 5 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) when the School will be "At Home". The Honble Sir Shutam Husain Hidayatulla will preside.

THE PEOPLE'S HOSPITAL.

Sheth Agyaram Motilalji of Nagpur has given a donation of Rs. 1,000/ to this well-known institution in Bombay.

RENT ACT BILL.

A meeting of the tenants of the Dwarkadas Gangadas chawl will be held in the chawl at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) to consider and support the Rent Act Bill of the Mr. Narandas Bechar.

KONKANASTHA TILLORI KUNBI CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the above Society will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8 p.m. (S. T.) at the Kirte Bhandari Hall, Durgadevi, Mr. S. K. Bole, will preside.

PATHARE PRABHU SOCIAL SAMAJ.

A Conversational meeting will be held to-day (Saturday) in the N. D. Prabhu Saminary Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) when Mr. Manikram Nanabhai Talpade, will speak on "The All Parties Conferernce." All members are requested to be present.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The usual fortnightly class of the Society will be conducted by Mr. K. A. Keluskar, to-morrow (Sunday) at 9-15 a.m. (S. T.) at Nair Building, Sandhurst Road. The subject for the class will be "Rigidity of the Universal Law."

NOTICE TO JURORS.

Members of the Common Jury who were summoned for the II Criminal Sessions are required to attend again on Tuesday, the 5th day of June 1928, at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

Members of the Special Jury need not attend the Court any further during the current Sessions.

WINDFALL TO PARSI TYPIST

RECEIVES OFFER OF £6,800 FOR HALF SHARE!

With reference to the windfall that has fallen to the lot of Mr. Homi Dhanjibhai Meherji, a Parsi typist of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, solicitors, who had drawn "Ranjit Singh" one of the favourites, in the London Stock Exchange Derby Sweep, the news of which was announced in our Wednesday's issue, it is understood that before the acceptance by Mr. Meherji of a syndicate's offer for the half share in the lucky ticket of £4,700 was confirmed by it, Mr. Meherji received a better offer from another syndicate for about £6,800 Mr. Meherji therefore withdrew his acceptance and has accepted the better offer.

INDIAN MUSIC.

Prof. Krishnarao Tendulkar of Shri Krishna Vidyalaya will give a free Musical entertaining in his few selected ragas and songs to-day (Saturday) between 9-30 and 11-30 p.m. at Dr. Dadarker's Bungalow, Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar, (Near the end of Tilak Bridge.) The admittance will be by passes only.

SINGING OF NATIONAL SONGS.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha Srj. Anandrao Tekade, the famous Mahratta Shaheer, will sing his national songs at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day (Saturday), at Shankerwadi, Hari Kshav Gokhle Hall, Girgaum, when all are cordially invited to attend.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

Under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League, a public meeting will be held in the Marwadi Vidyalaya, to-day (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to support the Bardoli Satyagraha movement and to devise means of collecting funds, when Mr. K. F. Nariman, M.L.C., will preside.

CITY'S MORTALITY.

The following is statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox Attacks 5; Deaths 2.
Cholera Attacks nil. Death nil.
Plague Attack 1; Death nil.
Influenza Attack 1; Death 1.

The total mortality (exclusive of the still born was 66.

The total mortality this day last year was 66.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. S. "Dumana" which left London on the 19th ultimo arrived and left Port Said on the morning of the 31st idem.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Naldera" with the Mails from Bombay of the 26th ultimo arrived at Aden at 3 a.m. on the 31st ulto. and left there at 10-30 a.m. the same day.

The homeward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of the 19th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 6-30 a.m. on the 1st instant Passengers travelling by the P and O. Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The Mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

FORAS ROAD FOUNDRY STRIKE.

The strike in the Foras Road foundry under the proprietorship of Messrs. Muncherji Bowaji and Co., conducted by the Bombay Engineering Workers' Union under Mr. Jhabvala is assuming graver form. The employers are prepared orally to grant the demands of the men but have refused to do the same in writing. Accordingly, the men having scented an evil motive have refused to resume work. Picketing has been resolved upon by the men and as the police are interfering with the men's peaceful activities Mr. Jhabvala has asked the Police Commissioner to allow the men to pursue peaceful picketing. From to-day the men will be further helped by the general recession prevailing in the Labour world.

HIS HOLINESS SRI PUJYAPADACHARYA.

His Holiness Paramhans Prebrajkacharaya Pujyapad Sri 1008 Sri Swami Gayanand Ji Maharaj, the pillar of Sanatan Dharma and founder of Sri Bharat Dharma Mahamandal the All-India Socio-Religious Institution of Hindus will pay a visit to Bombay.

His Holiness will arrive in Bombay to-day (Saturday), at 2 p.m. The Hindus of Bombay are requested to join the reception which will be accorded to His Holiness at the Victoria Terminus station on his arrival.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

11-0 a.m. European Gramophone Records.
11-30 a.m. Indian Gramophone Records.
12 noon. Close Down.
6-30 p.m. Talk "Agriculturl Progress in Khandesh."
By Mr. G. S. Moghe, Cotton Supervisor, Jalgaon.
6-45 p.m. Indian Programme.
The Indian Radio Players Will Present. A humorous Skit in Gujarati, Entitled "Rasodama Rana Sangrama" (The Catastrophe in a Kitchen). By Jadurai D. Khandadia.
7-30 p.m. Close Down.
9-0 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Market Prices.
9-30 p.m. Music and Sketches. m
The S. S. "Cracovia" Trio. Constance Preston and Ralph Sunley. Present two Broadcast Sketches.
11-0 p.m. God Save the King-Emperor. Close Down.

ALLEGED INSULT, ASSAULT AND INTIMIDATION

COLLEGE STUDENT'S COMPLAINT

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, issued summonses against Mr. J. A. Woodward, employed in the Customs Department, Mrs. J. A. Woodward and Mr. L. P. Watson on a complaint of insult, assault and intimidation filed against them by Mr. Joachim Alva, a student in Senior B. A. Class of the Elphinstone College.

The information filed by the complainant states that he was residing with his friends in the Watson Hotel Building. The first and the second accused occupied rooms in the Hotel while the third accused was their friend.

On Sunday last at about 9 p.m. the complainant with some of his friends including Mr. Saldhana Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division, Alibag, were returning from a stroll back to the hotel. As there was no room in the lift for the whole party, the complainant with one of his friends went up the stairs to their rooms leaving Mr. Saldhana and his family to join them by the lift.

When they were going up the stairs it appears the 1st and the 3rd accused passed them and halted on the landing of the lift waiting for Mrs. Woodward. The complainant and his friends looked down to see whether Mr. Saldhana and his children had gone up in the lift when the first accused is alleged to have rushed up the stairs asking the complainant why he was looking at his (complainant's) wife. The third accused is alleged to have brandished his stick before the complainant and promised him "sound thrashing." He is also alleged to have pushed aside the complainant's friend to attack him. By this time Mr. Saldhana and his friends came to the complainant.

The second accused is alleged to have told the first accused to leave the complainant alone as it was "useless to argue with a dirty native."

Mr. Victor F. Couto appeared for the complainant.

Hearing of the case has been fixed for July 18.

"A COLOSSAL HOAX."

HAKIM IN TROUBLE

ALLEGED CHEATING.

On a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 20,000 filed against them at Aligarh, the Bombay Police arrested on Thursday Hakim Govind Narayan, a practioner of indigenous medicine having his dispensary at Dadyset Agiary Lane and his servant Kela Prasad. It appears that one Bhora Ram Natatin of Hathras filed the complaint before the District Magistrat at Aligarh, and the Magistrate ordered the issue of warrant for their arrests. The warrants were forwarded to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, for execution.

The prosecution story was that the complainant is a young man possessing considerable property and being quite inexperienced believed that some of his forefathers were the richest men in Hathras and that they had left large sums of money and jewellery buried in the family house, the location of which complainant was not aware of. He was therefore on the look out for a man who could help him in locating this "hidden treasure."

PLEASING THE MAHATMA.

In March 1927, it appears the first accused Hakim Govind came to reside near the complainant's house and pretended he had supernatural powers and could spot the treasure. The accused is further said to have made the complainant believe that he could turn copper into silver. One morning the complainant was led to a lonely place in a forest by the first and second accused where at the instance of one Shri Kishan they all cried out "Jai Shiva" and so they seemed to have before them an apparition which spoke out that the complainant would be the master of Rupees 50 lakhs buried in the house if he spent some money to please the "Mahatma." Further the complainant was warned to keep strict silence over the matter and if the 'secret' was revealed to a fourth man they would all be immediately consumed by fire. The complainant, it appears was taken by the accused on several pilgrimages and each time he was granted a vision of the apparition. These frequent appearances of the apparition infused more confidence in the complainant about the abnormal powers of the accused.

ALL HOAXES.

By thus playing upon his credulity it was alleged the first accused in co-operation with the second and the third played upon the complainant several well managed hoaxes and succeeded in getting out of him a sum fo about its 20,000 and keeping the complainant an exile from his house for a fairly long time on various pretexts. The complainant submitted that he would not have parted with his money if he had not been deceived into belief that by so doing he would come into possession of the buried wealth. About three weeks ago the accused, it appears, came away to Bombay and it was only then that the complainant's suspicions were aroused.

The two arrested persons were placed before hte Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Friday by Inspector Wagle who applied for permission to send the men to Aligarh. Mr. Mehta appearing for the accused applied for a bail. His Worship ordered the accused to be released on bail of Rs. 25,000 each and directed that they should present themselves before the Aligarh Magistrate on or before June 16.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN SEWRI

PETROLEUM TANK ABLAZE

HUGE LOOSSES.

A disastrous fire broke out on Friday at about ten o'clock in the petroleum tank belonging to the Standard Oil Co. at Sewree. A watchman having noticed the smoke issuing out of the tank raised an alarm, and in a few minutes, eleven fire engines from the different parts of the city arrived on the scene. The task before them was herculean, as there were a number of oil tanks surrounding the one on fire. A few fire engines were therefore ordered by the chief of the fire brigade to concentrate their efforts on the tanks which were in close proxmity and incessant water was poured upon them to keep them cool. The others opened their hoses to control the flames which were surging high in the sky shooting forth dark clouds of smoke for about two miles in the vicinity. Fortunately, the tank under fire was not full. It was half full containing about thirteen feet of liquid or about five lacs gallons of oil. In spite of the dogged fight put up by the fire engines, the flames proved too obstinate to be brought under control, and till a late hour in the night, when our representative left the scene of the disaster there fire fighters could not make any appreciable effect in extinguishing the fire. The whole tank was gutted and reduced to a cinder. The total loss is estimated at several lacs. The cause of the fire is not known.

The Standard Oil Co.'s Petrol Tank at Sewree was the scene of a disastrous fire on Friday. The strenuous fight put up by the fire-fighters could not bring the gluttonous flames under control and the fire continued to burn till a late hour in the night when our representative left the scene.

ANOTHER TANK ABLAZE

DAMAGE OF SEVERAL LAKHS

The petroleum tank of the Standard Oil Co. at Sewree which caught fire on Friday morning continued burning till about midnight and all the grim struggle that the fire-fighters could put up was of no avail. Even their concentration to keep the adjacent tanks safe had but little effect. At about 10 in the night ano he tank belonging to the same caught fire and the flames have, for all appearances taken a very menacing attitude. The gluttonous flames could be seen soaring high in the horizon from a distance of several miles.

The scene of this disastrous fire attracted a large number of people who, in spite of the lateness of the hour, would not repair to their homes. The police were also on the scene. The continuous attack of the fire-fighters on the angry flames have had little effect and unless some more effective measures are taken to brin the fire under control, it is possible tha the fire might spread and prove more disastrous. Already the loss is estimated at several lakhs.

GEETA CLASSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawat Geeta at the General Educational Society' English School, Dadar, on Sunday next at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will also conduct another public class on Bhagawat Geeta in English at Dr. Chhottalal's Bungalow, Borivli the same evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, on Wednesday, (the 6th instant) at 6 p.m. (S. T.), when a paper will be read on "The Anthropological Interpretation of the new combined Vishnuite and Civite religion, as being begotten by Brahmanism between the 4th Century B C. and the 4th Century A. D. for the revolutionary purpose of dislodging Buddhism from its home in India, especially its devastating popular Institutions of asceticism, celibacy and monasticism."

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1928.

Lecturing before the Rotary Club on the achievements of the Assembly, regarding the ratio bill Mr. Moore remarked "For two pence, we had an amazing amount of talk". This reminds me of a typical shopkeeper in a jubilant mood after bargain. After gaining two pence at our expense, the Ditchers care a tuppence for us.

* * *

The "Civil and Military Gazette" terms the Royal Commission as "Simon Six". The Auxiliary Education Committee contains seven members. From a study of Numerology, I have reasons to believe that the Commission and the Committee are foredoomed.

* * *

In spite of the "safe" personnel chosen the Committee and the Commission are at "Sixes and Sevens". Even if they present a unanimous report, it will be unlucky as they number 13 in all!

* * *

"The Indian Legislative Assembly need not fear comparison with the other Parliaments of the world" says a European M. L. A. But what of the contrast?

* * *

"Motor Traffic in Mahableshwar is of late showing remarkable increase" says an esteemed correspondent. It is bound still to increase till Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatulla's place is filled up!

* * *

With the death of the Maharaja of Pudukotta, there is a prospect of an Anglo-Indian Prince ruling an Indian State.

* * *

Nothing succeeds like peaceful marital penetration.

* * *

Talking of sport.

Fine work Indian Hockey team did and I am glad to be able to pay them a tribute in these columns.

* * *

This tribute is not prompted either from political motives or the editor—therefore it is a sincere one.

* * *

The most important point which is both psychological and ethnical and which has escaped everyone else but me, is the speed the Indians showed in their games.

* * *

Now this new mark of velocity on the part of the despised Asiatic must naturally have an enormous effect upon the higher blood pressured athletes and politicians of Europe. So it was possible. Was it?

* * *

But Indians also can take a lesson from the victories of their sons. They can now learn that what moves the legs is the spirit more than the muscle.

* * *

"Englishwoman sold as a white slave in Buenos Aires".

This is the title of a startling account in Thursday's "Evening News."

I propose to raise the necessary funds for Miss Mayo to go to the rescue of Buenos Aires".

* * *

Mr. V. J. Patel is giving Rs. 1,000 monthly to the struggling masses of Bardoli. Kindly read these lines aloud to the blind and explain with suitable signs to the deaf.

* * *

Those who don't want to listen deserve to be chucked out of the class. They will never learn the lesson.

* * *

Teacher—"Tommy, I shall not punish you this time, for there is no evidence that you were seen in the orchard."

Tommy—"Thank you, Sir, may I keep the apples?"

LATEST COTTON QUOTATIONS

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

JULY. NEW YORK.

	June 1.
Previous Closing Rate	20.55
To-day's Opening Rate	20.53
Difference	.02
To-day's Closing Rate	20.55
Difference	Unchanged
Broach Expectation	388 0 0

LIVERPOOL

June 1.

Liverpool Market remained closed to-day.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	London, June 1.
Silver Ready	28 1 0
Higher	0 6 0
Silver Forward	27 13 0
Higher	0 5 0

Tone of market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES

	Bombay, June 1.
1st Settlement	63 11 0
2nd Settlement	63 11 0
3rd Settlement	63 8 0

INDO-AFGHAN COMMERCIOL RELATIONS

A CORRECTION

The "Aman-i-Afghan" newspaper of Kabul published in its issue of the 18th April an official communique of the Afghan Ministry of Commerce to the effect that the British Government had signified their acceptance of Afghan demands that free transit through India (without deposit of customs duty) of Afghan goods should be substituted for the existing drawback system. The paper now states in its issue of the 16th May that the official announcement previously published by it was premature and that no final decision has been arrived at yet by the British Government on the question, though it is under friendly consideration.

BANK PEONS' UNION.

A preliminary meeting of the bank peons of Bombay will be held in Nana Shankar Temple at Grant Road, Tardeo on Sunday, 3rd June, at 3-30 p.m. under the presidency of Mr. Jhabvala, when important questions pertaining to their grievances will be discussed. All bank peons and others interested are requested to attend.

FOOT BALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

Y.M.C.A. AND DERBY CLUB DRAW.

The match between the Y.M.C.A. and Derby Club yesterday resulted in a draw of one goal all. It was a very mediocre display of football but this must be expected during the early part of the season. The Young Men were very unlucky in loosing Thompson early in the game, that player being badly injured and having to be removed to hospital. They began well and during the first half were the better team, but the handicap of being one man short told on them and in the second half they were hard put to it to defend. Duthie played a wonderful game and he was mainly responsible for the fact that the Young Men's defence did not fall more than once. For the Derby Club, Kellard, the right winger, was the outstanding player while Marsden in the middle deserved better luck, his play being marked by rare dash and opportunism, but his shooting was rather weak.

After some even play the Derby Club opened the scoring through Marsden, midway in the opening moiety. The Young Men pressed determinedly, however, and after some narrow escapes, the Derby Club defence fell, McCarthy netting a fine goal as the result of some good individual work. The interval arrived soon after. On resumption the Derby Club asserted themselves and Blake was called upon to save several times, Marsden invariably shooting at the goalie. Kellard did a lot of good work on the way and time and again got past the defence to send in good centres, but Thomas was a watchful defender and the Y. M. goal remained intact. Scotchbrook sent over with a hard shot and Kellard hit the side net on more than one occasion. In the closing stages McCarthy obtained a good chance of scoring but Brown managed to save and the end came with both sides still level.

Y.M.C.A.	1 goal
Derby Club	1 goal

Y.M.C.A.:—Blake; Ilbury and Thomas; Vast, Thompson and Henderson; Watson, Gidney, Duthie, McCarthy and Soutor.

Derby Club:—Brown; Cunningham and Crawley; Chalmers, Heathcote and Davies; Kellard, Manktelow, Marsden, Scotchbrook and Lynn.

Referee Lt. Firth.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA

YOUTHS' PUBLIC MEETING

The public meeting convened under the auspices of the Bombay Youth League for this evening at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to support the Bardoli Satyagraha Movement and to devise means to collect funds will be held in the Marwadi Vidya'aya Hall, Sandhurst Road instead of in the Bombay Students' Brotherhood Hall as previously announced.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1928.

FUTILE TACTICS.

We published the other day the report by the Lahore correspondent of the "Evening News" of a communication by Dewan Chamanlal, written by him on board s.s. "Rajputana" on his way to Geneva to attend the International Labour Conference. Some of the disclosures made by Mr. Chamanlal are truly "remarkable", as the "Times of India" says. For what can be more remarkable than that two members of the Simon Commission, Major Atlee and Mr. Hartshorn, should pay a secret night visit to Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar to persuade him at least to co-operate with them as they "had more in common with the Nationalists than the other members of the Commission"? It is superfluous to add, Mr. Iyengar declined to walk into the parlour. He must have of course, pointed out to them that whatever was common to them and the Nationalists in other respects, the Labour Party was as guilty as the Tory Imperialists in inflicting an insulting Commission on the Nationalists. Thus ended the first secret attempt—first among the reported ones—on the part of the Commissioners to drive the thin end of the wedge through the boycott. The next attempt revealed by Mr. Chamanlal, was made not by the Commission direct but "by one of the highest officials in the country" to bring round Mr. Jinnah in the present case. But Mr. Jinnah cut short the attempt by demanding equality first to the Indian Committee. He added, quoting the legal maxim, "a delegate is not able to delegate", that it was not within the power of the Commission to confer this equality. Officials still hoped against hope. A final attempt was made, Mr. Chamanlal says, by the Hon. Sir C. V. Mehta to persuade Mr. Jinnah to confer with Sir John Simon shortly before the latter's return to England. Mr. Jinnah was inexorable. He said it was no use having any conference except for the specific purpose of finding out a method of placing the British and the Indian sections of the Commission in a position of equality. But when Sir John Simon offered to discuss only "the procedure to be followed by the Simon Commission and not the principle involved in its appointment", Mr. Jinnah had no hesitation in turning down the offer. Thus foiled in every attempt to break the boycott, the Commission has had no other way to satisfy its injured pride than announcing from England that it will make no more procedural concessions. But whoever had asked for concessions from the Commission?

The way Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. Jinnah dealt with the direct and indirect overtures of the Commission should be an example to other Nationalist leaders if they should be similarly plied hereafter. There is one feature of the last abortive attempt to persuade Mr. Jinnah to confer with Sir John which deserves to be specially noted. Mr. Jinnah had expressed his willingness to confer with Sir John if the object of the conference was to put the Indian Committee on a footing of equality with the Commission. Since Sir John would not accept this condition, it may be taken to signify Sir John's own admission that his plan did not give equality to the Indian Committee. Let us hope, therefore, that we shall hear less from Sir John of the "Joint Free Conference". He has evidently lost all hope of breaking the boycott through negotiations. He seems to be now trying the bait of Auxiliary Committees. He has begun with an Education Committee. He will doubtless soon have a Franchise Committee and possibly a third to consider Minority Claims. The plan is obviously to rope in as many vacillators as possible in the hope of getting at least a few of the boycotters. But those who boycott the Commission itself would hardly care to have anything to do with the Auxiliary Committees. The composition of the Education Committee has nothing surprising about it except the inclusion of Mrs. Muthulakshmi Reddy, Deputy President, Madras Legislative Council. We presume she has been previously consulted and expressed her willingness to work on the Committee. We have no doubt that it is her extreme anxiety for women's education that has induced her to take this step. But even apart from the constitutional responsibilities imposed on her by her office of Deputy Presidentship of the Madras Council, we would like to point out that the present Education Committee is not truly educational. It is essentially a political Committee whose main work is to convert the well-known fact of India's appalling illiteracy and general backwardness in education — a fact which should be the greatest proof of the unfitness of Britain to rule this country—into an argument for withholding from her her legitimate political rights. Besides, Mrs. Reddy should certainly respect her representative character. When the Madras Council has definitely condemned any co-operation with the Commission, it is constitutionally improper that Mrs. Reddy should work on the Committee, while continuing to be the Deputy President of the Madras Council. Nobody wishes that she should resign her office, but the Council and her province do wish that she should reconsider her decision to work on the Education Committee. It is necessary for the public to remember that the boycott of the Commission includes the boycott of every Committee appointed by or on behalf of the Commission.

IMPOTENT WRATH

The "Times of India" is beside itself with rage because President Patel threw from Simla what its evening gramophone called a "bombshell". Courageous and keenly sensitive to the urgent need of the country, Mr. Vithalbhai took the step of declaring his sympathy for the thoroughly constitutional movement now going on in Bardoli Taluka and of his willingness to help the just and righteous cause financially. In its impotent wrath, our Bori Bunder contemporary commits the mistake of presuming that Mr. Patel is "a paid servant of Government" and lays it down that it is intolerable he should be permitted to express the views he holds. Mr. Patel is not a paid servant of Government. He does not hold his office either at their sweet will or at the will of the "Times of India". He is responsible to the Assembly and to it alone. If that body so chooses it is perfectly within its competence to pass a vote of censure upon Mr. Patel and remove him from office. It may be a source of great tribulation to the Anglo-Indian Press, but the likelihood is that the Assembly will warmly appreciate the bold and spirited stand taken up by its President.

CHANGES IN BOMBAY GOVERNMENT

The announcement first made in the "Bombay Chronicle" several weeks ago regarding the extension of the term of the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta and the appointment of the Hon. Sir Ghulam Hussein to succeed the Hon. Sir Cowasji Jehangir is confirmed by Reuter's telegram published to-day. Sir Chunilal Mehta has devoted several years and much thought to the preparation of the Small Holdings Bill and it is only proper that he should be at the helm of affairs during its passage through the Council. Sir Ghulam Hussein, with his Sind bloc, has been a valuable ally to the Government whenever they wanted to beat down popular opposition. Apart from this, as an administrator he has been a great success and has done something to reform the local self-government machinery in the direction of popularising it, especially in Bombay City. The translation of a Minister to the Executive Councillorship is as demoralising in practice as it is bad in principle. But when the whole dyarchic system is a fraud, to protest against it would be like straining at gnats while swallowing camels.

FROM VICTORY TO VICTORY

The dream of Sun Yat-Sen and his devoted band of patriots who hoped that one day China "one and indivisible" will govern itself as a democratic nation would come true now, if the Foreign Powers so anxious to keep the tottering Mukden Warlord in his saddle were not to interfere in the victorious onward march to the North of the republican armies from the South. Chang Tso-Lin's forces are disorganised and are falling back upon Peking. Their chief intended at first even to evacuate Peking, but possibly because he sees in the "definite line ten miles in perimeter" which the forces of the Foreign Powers are forming, a good vantage ground from which to offer battle, Peking will not be evacuated by the Northern forces. The American attitude, however, has been strictly neutral in this terrific struggle between North and South and that is the only cause of embarrassment to the Foreign Powers in their game of bolstering up Chang's efforts to hold out.

ALL SO SIMPLE

To the "Saturday Review" the problem of securing peace and order in India is very simple. From the Lillooah riots, some "controversy" about which has reached its ears, it draws a moral for the benefit of its readers, a moral with which all blue-blooded British Imperialists will, of course, heartily agree. "There would be fewer riots," declares the Tory journal, "if the arganisers who keep in the rear of the rioters were liable to be shot." With withering sarcasm levelled against the mollycoddles who do not "trust the military", it says "the real moral of this incident and its predecessors is that we must choose between the only logical alternatives in dealing with Indian riots. If the military, acting at police or magisterial request are not to be trusted, we must deal with riots, a few weeks after they occur, by judicial committees or Royal Commissions". The ironical comment will be much appreciated in Die-Hard circles in England and India. It should not come as a surprise to Indians if the "Saturday Review" were to open a fund to testify to the glorious services to the Empire of Captain Christie.

A DEFENCE OF INDIAN CULTURE.

BROAD, FLEXIBLE FREE SYSTEM.

(BY ANILBARAN RAY.)

We have seen that the main principle, the essential intention, of Indian culture was extraordinarily high, the ideal of life was the development of the spirit of man to its highest divine possibilities. In the application of this principle India has not been wholly successful, but to have achieved even a partial success is a great contribution to the future possibilities of the human being. The Indian system of culture was broad, flexible, free so that the spirit might more and more express itself in life. In the end a decline came upon it; this however was not due to inherent defects in the system of culture but rather to a temporary exhaustion of the force of living, the causes of which have to be investigated.

UNSOUND CRITICISM.

Critics of Indian culture point to the misfortunes of India for proving that ancient Indian culture was bad and unsound. But history proves the falsity of such arguments. Greece was as much unfortunate as India; yet Europe owes half its civilisation to Greece. Italy was unfortunate, yet few nations have contributed more to European culture than unfortunate and incompetent Italy. India's misfortunes have been exaggerated, but even if they be true and if they be due to the badness of our civilisation, to what is due then the remarkable fact of the obstinate survival of India, her culture and her civilisation under this load of misfortunes? There must be some heart of soundness, some saving truth which has kept this people alive and still enables it to raise its head and affirm its will to be and its faith in its mission.

LIMITATIONS AND DEFECTS.

We need not, however, deny that in the actual working of the Indian system and in its effect on the values of life there were great limitations, great imperfections. In no civilisation, ancient or modern, the system has been entirely satisfactory to the need of perfection in man; there is none where the working has not been marred by considerable limitations and defects. Mankind is still no more than semi-civilised and it was never anything else in the world in the recorded history of its present cycle. Every civilisation has its merits and defects, only biassed and prejudiced critics will exaggerate the dark points and ignore the bright ones. Every civilisation has contributed something to the general perfection of the human race. Greece developed to a high degree the intellectual reason and the sense of form and harmonious beauty; Rome founded firmly strength and power and patriotism, law and order; modern Europe has raised to enormous proportions practical reason, science and efficiency and economic capacity; India developed the spiritual mind working on the other powers of man and exceeding them, the intuitive reason, the philosophical harmony of the Dharma informed by the religious spirit, the sense of the eternal and the infinite. The future will perfect these and evolve fresh powers.

AGGRESSIVE UGLINESS OF WESTERN LIFE.

As regards modern European civilisation, practical reason and science, efficiency and economic production do not constitute a complete ideal of civilisation. It is much lower and less difficult than the arduous spiritual ideal of ancient India and yet much practical success has not been achieved,—the mind and soul have not been much perfected. "The aggressive ugliness of modern European life, its paucity of philosophic reason and aesthetic beauty and religious aspiration, its constant unrest, its harsh and oppressive mechanical burden, its lack of inner freedom, its recent huge catastrophe, the fierce struggle of classes are things of which we have a right to take note." It may be said that whatever may be the defects in modern European civilisation and culture, Europe is struggling to rise while India is stagnating. The question still remains whether Europe is taking the only, the complete or the best way open to human endeavour and whether it is not the right thing for India not to imitate Europe, though she well may learn from Western experience, but to get out of her stagnation by developing what is best and most essential in her own spirit and culture.

A COMMON CHARGE.

That spirituality is of the greatest value to man and that India developed it more than any other country in the world are not seriously disputed. But the common charge brought against spiritual Hinduism is that in actual practice it had "a most all-pervading, a most disastrous, paralysing, soul-killing, life-killing effect." Such a charge however only betrays complete ignorance of the system of Indian culture and of the actual history of the Indian people. The peculiarity of Indian culture is that it sought the highest truths of human life and human nature and tried to state them in fulness and apply them to life thus presenting a practicable ideal before the human race. There could have been an error in ignoring the present facts of human nature, neglecting the development of the body, life and mind and laying too much stress on the ultimate spiritual ideal.

POWERFUL DISCIPLINE OF BUDDHISM.

But as a matter of fact there has been no such error. Even the most extreme philosophies and religions, Buddhism and Illusionism, which held life to be an impermanence or ignorance that must be transcended and cast away, yet did not lose sight of the truth that man must develop himself under the conditions of this present ignorance or impermanence before he can attain to knowledge and to "that permanent" which is the denial of temporal being. Buddhism was not solely a cloudy sublimation of Nirvana and the tyrannous futility of Karma; it gave us a great and powerful discipline for the life of man on earth. The enormous positive effects it had on society and ethics and the creative impulse it imparted to art and thought and in a less degree to literature, are a sufficient proof of the strong vitality of its method. And if this positive turn was present in the most extreme philosophy of denial, it was still more largely present in the totality of Indian culture.

HINDU CREATIVE EFFORT.

But still it may be argued that whatever may have been the theory, the tendency was always there towards the negation of life and "Mayavad" and in practice it discouraged life and action. So we should look into the actual achievements of ancient India in the various spheres of life. In philosophy and spi-

(Continued on page 12.)

*This article is a free abridgement of Sir Aurobindo's "A Defence of Indian Culture", a most valuable treatise which appeared a few years ago in the "Arya."

Notes of the Day.

Brahmins On The Brain.

The Die-Hards in England are very active just now. Fortified with Miss Mayo's book and the special cables sent out by correspondents in India of influential Tory journals like the "Daily Telegraph" and the "Morning Post" which magnify every religious riot into a blood-curdling communal war and belittle the effectiveness of the boycott of the Simon Commission, the Die-Hards are busy representing to the British public that what India must be given by Britain is a dose of strong government and not even an instalment of real self-government. Of these Die-Hards none have been so indefatigable in upholding the cause of British vested interests in India as Sir Michael O'Dwyer and Sir Reginald Craddock. The former is crude and blunt in expressing his hatred and contempt for the educated Indian, the latter is more diplomatic in language and talks in the strain made familiar to Indians by Liberal Imperialists. In the paper he read before the Royal Colonial Institute on May 8, on the Indian problem and how to solve it, it is evident that this apostle of resolute government has Brahmins on the brain. "The Brahmins alone", he says, "disdain to ask for communal electorates, because they know that on general electorates theirs is the class which can secure the majority of seats."

Balderdash.

This is the sort of bunkum and balderdash which is served up to the British public by men of the type of Sir Reginald Craddock. They should know better, and perhaps they do. But it is to their interest to misrepresent even the most elementary facts of the political situation in India. In no Provincial legislature nor in the Central legislature have the Brahmins secured the majority of seats. Not only is this the case, but the Nationalist leaders in the legislatures, both Central and Provincial, are most of them Non-Brahmins. "All those who are with us are Non-Brahmins, those against us Brahmins" seems to be the connotation of Brahminhood in bureaucratic eyes. Sir Reginald Craddock's proposals for further "reform" of Indian administration are so retrograde that the Simon Commission, although embittered and helpless against the success of the boycott, will not dare accept them. All that Sir Reginald Craddock is concerned with is how to save the bureaucracy "from being at the mercy of a hostile majority in the Central Legislature". He would flood it with a larger element of nominated members. He finds Ministers in the provincial legislatures responsible at present "to a small clique which monopolises public speaking and journalism." He would have them irrevocably chained to the bureaucratic chariot. When will these Pro-Consuls who have eaten India's salt and enjoy fat pensions out of India's revenues realise that even in their abuse of Indians they are a generation behind time? Mr. Gwynne is certainly more modern.

General Hertzog's Opportunity.

The disturbances at Cape Town on the occasion of the anniversary of the Union when for the first time the new Union Flag was hoisted in all the principal towns of the South African Union are an unpleasant reminder that the bitter controversy between the Uitlanders and the Dutch Nationalists in regard to the Flag question has not yet ended. The large crowd of coloured people which paraded the streets of Cape Town jeering at the Union Flag but cheering the Union Jack must have been worked up to this frenzied demonstration by the British, the Uitlander Party. The Natives have very naturally, "a bitter feeling of hostility to the Hertzog Government because of the anti-Native legislation it has recently carried through the Union Parliament. The leader of the African organised workers, Mr. Clements Kadalie has been already imprisoned under the new laws. If General Hertzog can withstand the doctrinaire opposition of some of his colleagues to humane treatment of the Native question, he has an excellent opportunity of rallying the Africans to his side in the Flag controversy. He has only to insist upon rescinding the recent Native Land Bill and other measures and he will cut the ground from under the feet of the Britishers who now pose as the champions of the Natives and secure from them hurrahs for the Union Jack.

Practice Versus Precept.

The repeatedly declared object of the Government of Bombay is to promote a policy which reduces the consumption of drink. This is the precept but the practice is different. We have had occasion to notice latterly in these columns complaints from residents of various localities in Bombay who allege that more liquor shops are thrust upon them than are needed by the requirements of the spirituously-minded amongst them. Not only that but permission is given to open these new shops and transference of old shops to new premises is allowed by the Excise Department irrespective of the protests from the people in the locality that it is not "a drinking locality." The latest exhibition on the part of the Department of its one and only concern of obtaining revenue from drink is the imposition of a shop on the residents of Connaught Road. A correspondent writing on their behalf to us says that it is "within a hundred paces of the Parsi Fire Temple at Connaught Road" and is placed there in spite of the protests of "the Hindu, Muslim, Parsi and European residents" of the locality. Will the Minister of Excise look into this grave complaint and deal with it justly and promptly?

Bombay Central Terminus.

The Agent, B. B. & C. I. Railway writes:—

My attention has been drawn to a paragraph in the columns of your issue of the 30th May headed "Will it be racial segregation?" There appears to be some doubt as to whether the first and second class refreshment rooms on the first floor of the new Bombay Central station will be reserved for Europeans. I should like to point out that there is no intention to reserve these rooms for Europeans, but it is merely intended to provide in them catering in the European style. The rooms will, of course, be open to any first or second class passenger who cares to use them as is always the case with Railway Refreshment Rooms.

FULL RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN 1930.

PT. MALAVIYA'S PROPHECY

HEARTY SEND-OFF TO DR. BESANT.

HER MISSION IN ENGLAND

STIRRING CALL FOR ACTION

The citizens of Bombay had assembled in their thousands at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, on Friday evening, to accord a most hearty send-off to Dr. Annie Besant who is sailing for England to-day on a short trip. Dr. Besant has undertaken this voyage—not a very pleasant one looking to her age and health—with the only intention of carrying on an intensive propaganda in England to educate public opinion there as regards the exact and correct implications of the boycott movement which is going on in India. She hopes to return to India in three months' time. The public meeting to bid "Au Revoir" to Mrs. Besant was convened under the auspices of the National Home Rule League and was presided over by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. On her appearance on the dais, Dr. Besant was greeted with a vociferous applause.

81 AND STILL GOING STRONG.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who was also the recipient of a rousing ovation, thanked the citizens of Bombay for the honour they had done him. They had met there, he began, to express, in a humble manner, the high esteem, the profound respect and the sublime gratitude in which they had held Dr. Besant. There was not a single party in this country which would not consider it its duty to join with them in giving a hearty send-off to Mrs. Besant. The meeting had also afforded them an opportunity to express to Mrs. Besant the feelings that were surging in their hearts. As for himself, he proceeded, he had no words to give expression to their profound sentiments. It was, indeed, a thing to marvel at that at her age of 81 years, Mrs. Besant showed greater energy and more enthusiasm than many a young man or woman. For years past, they had seen Mrs. Besant labouring strenuously and ceaselessly for the freedom of India. They all knew that in 1917, her political activities brought her into conflict with the bureaucracy with the result that the Madras Government imprisoned her with a view to put a stop to her activities. The whole country then burnt with indignation at the action of the Government. Some of them had opposed Dr. Besant when she pressed the demand for Home Rule in those years of the Great War. She was prophetic, indeed. She had advised them to press for reforms when England was still engaged in War.

INDEPENDENCE, THE GOAL.

Proceeding, Pandit Malaviya briefly scanned the political situation in India since the inauguration of Mont-ford Reforms. He had no hesitation in saying that the Reforms had proved unsatisfactory in the extreme. They were in no way better to-day than they were before the introduction of Reforms. The need for further measure of Reforms was, therefore, extremely urgent and pressing. The British Government had appointed the Commission to enquire whether or not Indians were fitted to get another substantial measure of Reforms. There had been a regular organisation in England, the speaker contended, to misrepresent Indians as much as they could. There they had succeeded in creating a great deal of misunderstanding. He, therefore, thought that Mrs. Besant's visit to England at this juncture was most opportune. He was sure that Mrs. Besant true to herself and to the country which she had adopted, would not rest satisfied until she was able to remove a good deal of misrepresentation prevailing in England about the boycott movement in India. (Cheers). People of England very well knew what Mrs. Besant stood for. They also knew that she could speak for India with the fullest knowledge of that country which very few of them could boast to possess. Mrs. Besant would ask her English friends whether they wanted the connection between India and England or they wanted that the tie should be broken. The speaker ably pointed out that though the Reforms were there, the Government had not given them power to work those Reforms. They were all agreed, he went on to say, that Dominion Status was their next object though their goal was complete national independence which the Congress had declared. How, indeed, could anybody say, asked the speaker, that the goal should be anything less than Independence? (Hear! hear!!). What they were asking as a first step was an intermediate status such as the Dominions like Canada and Australia were enjoying. If England would act towards them with justice and generosity, the speaker would venture to say that England would still find India a true friend (Applause). India refused to be treated like a dependency as she had hitherto been treated.

RESPONSIBLE GOVT. IN 1930.

Pandit Malaviya then lapsed into a prophetic mood and divined amidst clamorous applause from the audience that the year 1930 would see the establishment of Full Responsible Government in India. It would be a disaster, he declared, if that establishment was postponed. The demand of Indians was now overdue and it was necessary in the interests of both India and England that this demand should be conceded. The speaker did not think of any person who could be more fitted to plead the cause of India better than Dr. Besant. (Cheers). She combined in her person the greatest interests of England and India. It was, therefore, extremely fortunate for this country that Mrs. Besant had undertaken the journey to England. There was no doubt that they in India would be anxiously watching her movements in England. Malaviyaji hoped that her eloquent lectures would dissipate many of the false notions in the minds of her countrymen. Concluding, Pandit Malaviya said they should all pray that God might give her energy and keep up her enthusiasm, wonderful as it was, throughout the long struggle she would be carrying on. He hoped that they would have the pleasure of soon welcoming back Dr. Besant in their midst. (Loud applause).

HER REMARKABLE PERSONALITY.

Mr. H. P. Mody who spoke next said he had great pleasure in associating himself with the send-off. In a humorous vein, he remarked that it was said of poets, prophets and philosophers that they had the misfortune of not receiving recognition in their own country and in their own country and in their own time. The speaker thought that this was partly true of Dr. Besant. Very few people in India he added, could realize the remarkable personality of Dr. Besant. Her fortunes had known many vicissitudes. It was she to whom the credit went for galvanizing the national life in India in a manner which was most remarkable. To-day she stood before them in the forefront of their political battle full of unquenchable enthusiasm which many a young man might envy. The speaker then referred to the efforts that were made to draft a Constitution for India. The task of providing a Constitution for a country like India, he remarked, was full of immense difficulties. To him the Constitution appeared like a ready-made suit, which could not naturally fit all. However, they had to devise a Constitution which could satisfy as large a majority of people as it possibly could.

Coming to Mrs. Besant's work in England, Mr. Mody observed that the Labour Party would require a lot of education from her. (Laughter). The point of view that she should impress upon the British people was, according to him, that the British Government should not foist on India a Commission which was not wanted by India. If England persisted in proceeding with this Commission, she would have to make up her mind to go along her path herself unaideed by responsible public opinion in India. The spirit of boycott had come to stay and it would continue unabated until England changed her course. Concluding, Mr. Mody paid a glowing tribute to Dr. Besant whom he called the finest character and one of the staunchest fighters in the cause of India's freedom. (Applause).

MR. CHAGLA'S TRIBUTE.

Mr. M. C. Chagla also associated himself with the sentiments expressed by the previous speakers. One of the few good things which the Simon Commission had done, he went on to say, was that it had brought Mrs. Besant back again in the thick of political struggle. Offering his meed of praise to Dr. Besant, the speaker observed that it was largely due to her that the public life in India had been so well organised. Then again if they had a mass movement in India it was also due to Mrs. Besant. Mr. Chagla then spoke very highly of the Commonwealth of India Bill which Mrs. Besant had drafted.

"AU REVOIR."

In a spirited speech, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu wished "Au Revoir" to Dr. Besant. She humorously remarked that it was an age of women and this was as it should be. Proceeding she said, very proudly but very meekly she had stood up to tell this wonderful woman (Mrs. Besant) what a wonderful welcome awaited her on her return to India. Why should they, she asked, pay tribute to one to whom her own life was the greatest tribute? Speaking for herself, Mrs. Naidu remarked that it was too personal a matter to her to reveal the secret of her love and gratitude for Mrs. Besant. As a young mother, she had placed her young son in the lap of Dr. Besant for her benediction. The true secret of her love for Mrs. Besant was that she (Mrs. Besant) was the servant of India. (Applause). All along Mrs. Besant had trodden her path with her eyes fixed on the liberty of India. India wanted to be free and that too at the earliest possible opportunity. In Mazinni's words, Mrs. Naidu concluded that "God and time alone will prove whether we shall be idle visionaries or prophets, indeed."

DR. BESANT ON HER MISSION.

Dr. Besant was once more warmly applauded when she rose to reply to the tributes of praise which were showered upon her. Her first words, she continued, must be words of thanks to the speakers of the evening for the over-kind expressions which they had uttered in reference to her. She promised them that she would carry their message to England and make it the one theme of her work there during her brief visit to that country. She would be back again in India in three months. It was necessary, she said, that England should understand that the boycott movement which was going on in India on such a large scale meant that India definitely refused to have anything to do with the Commission or the results of its work. The Commission might make a Constitution, but England must understand that there was nobody in India to work that Constitution. There was only one answer of India and it was the complete boycott of the Commission. How far were they in earnest, she asked, in their desire to see India free? That was the point which mattered most. Proceeding, she remarked that she preferred the chaos in China, which led to liberty, to the apathy in India, which led to death. (Applause). Was India really in earnest? If they had the will to be free, they had to show their spirit every time and on every occasion. They could show their love to India only by their determination to be free. She would beg of Indians not to be so pleasant as they always were. They should at least kick up a row if they could not do anything else. (Laughter).

TRIBUTE TO BARDOLI.

Dr. Besant incidentally paid a great tribute to the people of Bardoli for the indomitable courage and the admirable spirit of sacrifice which they had exhibited. Continuing, she remarked that every one who was not working for freedom, was shaming his mother who had given him birth.

PROGRESSIVE AFGHANISTAN.

In Afghanistan, Dr. Besant pointed out, not only primary education, but even secondary education was made free. Why could Afghanistan do such wonders? Because she was ruled by her own son. In India, the interests of rulers were antagonistic to those of subjects. A time had come, the speaker maintained, when Indians must tell their rulers that they had enough of bondage and now they were determined to be free. She hoped that the boycott would be stiffer when the Commission came back in October. She was also returning to India in good time to stir up the boycott movement. (Cheers.)

REMEMBER THE MOTHER'S SUFFERINGS.

Mrs. Besant said in her concluding remarks: "My last word to you is that do make it a personal matter to render some sort of service to your Motherland. Count that day ill-spent if you have laid nothing at her feet. Remember the sufferings of your mother and sufferings of those who have toiled for her liberty in the past. The brave deeds of your ancient ancestors are there to inspire you. You have only to open your hearts to imbibe that sacred inspiration." (Continued cheers).

At the end of her address, Dr. Besant was garlanded by Pandit Malaviya amidst loud applause. A vote of thanks to the Chair brought the proceedings to a close.

ONLY BAKRID RIOT IN U. P.

POLICE FIRING RESULTS IN ONE DEATH

NAINITAL, June 1.

The only Bakrid riot in the United Provinces is reported from the village of Barla, District Aligarh, where police had to open fire, resulting in the death of one person.—A. P.

COMMUNAL DISTURBANCE AT MALIKPUR

SIX SIKHS KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED

SIMLA, June 1.

Information has been received of a disturbance which occurred yesterday at Malikpur near Rupar in Ambala District arising out of the slaughter of a cow under a license from the District authorities. Full details are not yet to hand, but it appears that Sikhs attempted to prevent the sacrifice. As a result of the fighting which occurred six Sikhs were killed and four wounded. The police were obliged to open fire to quell the disturbance, but so far as is at present known the firing caused no casualties. One Sikh head constable when returning alone from Rupar was caught by the mob and killed.—A. P.

LATEST NEWS.

COLOMBO, June 1.

Dr. Rabindranath Tagore is slightly better to-day. He may be going upcountry soon, probably to Nuwara Eliya.—A. P.

LONDON, June 1.

Interviewed by Reuter with reference to the report that he was not returning to India in October with the Simon Commission, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn said that the report was without foundation and that he had not altered his plans. He added: "The report is anything but true. I have no intention at all of retiring from the Simon Commission."—Reuter.

SHOLAPUR CITY, June 1.

About 1,200 weavers of the Sholapur B. and C. Mills who were recently on strike but then joined work, again went on strike to-day. Some damage has been done to window panes by stone-throwing, etc.—A. P.

EVACUATIOE OF TSINGTAO

JAPANESE ULTIMATUM TO CHINESE GENERALS

SOUTHERNER'S DASH TO PEKING

NORTHERNERS RETREAT.

LONDON, May 31.

Tsingtao.—General Yasumitsu, Chief of the Japanese Third Division, has sent an ultimatum to the Chinese Generals to evacuate Tsingtao by 1st June. There is every indication that the ultimatum will be complied with.—Reuter.

NOT TO EVACUATE CAPITAL

NORTHERN MILITARY AUTHORITIES DECISION.

LONDON, May 31.

Peking.—The Northern military authorities have decided not to evacuate the capital at present, but to defend the line from Lilulho to Machang. Many Japanese civilians are entering the Legation quarter.—Reuter.

NORTHERNERS RETREAT

WHOLE ARMY DISORGANISED

LONDON, May 31.

Tokio.—A message from Tientsin says that, owing to the report that the Nationalists have captured Paotingfu, the Northerners on Pekin-Hankow railway front are retreating, while those on Tientsin-Pukow railway have been disorganised and lost their fighting spirit. There are many deserters.—Reuter.

SOUTHERNERS ADVANCING TO PEKING.

FOREIGN FORCES FORM DEFENCE LINE.

LONDON, May 31.

Shanghai.—Although the Southerners advancing to Peking may leave Tientsin on the right, the position is causing great anxiety. The foreign forces have formed a definite line ten miles in perimeter, but attempts to co-ordinate precautionary measures however, have been weakened by the decision of the United States to pursue an independent course of action.—Reuter.

FOREIGN DEFENCES AT TIENTSIN.

LONDON, June 1.

Shanghai.—Foreign defences at Tientsin are mainly based on five and quarter miles of dykes constructed in 1917 which follow the borderline concessions as protection against floods.—Reuter's Special.

"UNRULY TONGUE RUNS RIOT"

MR. HARTSHORN ON INDIAN INDUSTRIALISTS

THIN EXCUSE TO COVER RETIREMENT.

LAHORE, June 1.

The London Correspondent of the "Civil and Military Gazette" in the course of a further communication on Mr. Hartshorn's resignation says Labour opinion is reticent but it is suggested Mr. Hartshorn's attitude towards the task that lay before the Commission was not in such conformity with the other members as was hinted by Sir John Simon on his return from India. No pronouncement regarding Mr. Hartshorn has been made by Sir John Simon and so far enquiries on the spot have been unable to obtain any important opinion one way or the other.

A THIN EXCUSE.

Commenting editorially, the paper says the present can only be regarded as a very thin excuse to cover his retirement from an unpleasant situation which he created for himself and for the Commission by allowing an unruly tongue to run riot.—Free Press.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, June 1.

The following are the results of first class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

M. C. C. versus Wales:—M. C. C. won by five wickets.

Kent versus Notts:—Notts won by an innings and 190 runs.

Gloucestershire versus Somerset:—Gloucestershire won by ten wickets.—Reuter.

CHANGES IN BOMBAY CABINET

SIR G. HIDAYATULLAH TO BE GENERAL MEMBER

SIR C. MEHTA'S TERM EXTENDED.

LONDON, May 31.

His Majesty the King has approved of the appointment of Sir Ghulam Hidayatallah to be a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to Sir Cowasji Jehangir. The King has also approved of the extension by three months from 22nd June of the term of office of Sir Chunilal Mehta in the same Council.—Reuter.

ANTI-ITALIAN DEMONSTRATIONS.

PUNISHMENT OF POLICE DEMANDED

LONDON, May 31.

Belgrade.—The Italian Minister made repeated representations to the Government during the last few days as regards anti-Italian demonstrations and emphasised the necessity for ending the "sultry atmosphere" created by disorders, besides demanding punishment of the police for failing to prevent demonstrations. He asked for compensation for the losses suffered by Italians in Yugoslavia. According to "Politika", the Yugoslav Government will ask similar satisfaction in respect of losses of Yugoslavs in Italy.—Reuter.

LOCK-OUT DECLARED AT JAMSHEDPUR

SEQUEL TO HARTAL

BOARD OF DIRECTORS DECISION

BOMBAY, June 1, (1 p.m.)

The Tata Iron and Steel Company report that a hartal has been declared at the Works at Jamshedpur this morning, and that only about 1,500 men are working.

The Tata Iron and Steel Company announce that in view of the commencement of another hartar, notices have been posted at the Works at Jamshedpur by order of the Board of Directors to the effect that the Works will remain closed until further notice.

NEW UNION FLAG TORN.

SERIOUS CLASH BETWEEN AFRICANS AND POLICE.

RIOTS IN CAPE-TOWN.

LONDON, May 31.

Cape Town.—A large crowd, mostly of coloured people marched in procession through the streets of Cape Town, headed by a band of native organisation called the "Independent Coloured Workers' Union", carrying banners, inscribed "Africans arise", "Away with slavery" and "Down with Anti-Native slave laws." The crowd tore the national flag from passing motor cars, and loudly cheered the Union Jack. The crowd attacked the police with stones, and the latter were compelled to make several baton charges and two arrests, after which the crowd dispersed.—Reuter.

A THREATENING SITUATION.

LONDON, June 1.

Cape Town.—Police reinforcements from the whole of the Peninsula were drafted into the city to cope with the threatening situation which has intensified, since yesterday morning. The streets at midnight were seething with excited crowds, and ugly scenes were witnessed. Motor cars carrying miniatures of the new Union Flag had their wind-screens smashed. On the other hand, vehicles with miniatures of the Union Jack were not touched. A dozen police and a large number of the coloured population were injured. Ninety arrests have been made.—Reuter.

"SOME EXPERIENCES OF ASSEMBLY."

EUROPEAN MEMBER'S APPRECIATION

FAVOURABLE COMPARISON WITH WORLD'S PARLIAMENTS.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

"I think we have every reason to be satisfied with the progress the Assembly has made. It is remarkably free from racial prejudice and racial atmosphere, and although perhaps in the early stages of the discussion on the Simon Commission, feelings were not quite so friendly as before, the spirit of the Assembly conquered in the end." With this expression Mr. Arthur Moore, M.L.A. drew to its conclusion, an enlightening address on "Some experiences of the Legislative Assembly" given at the Calcutta Rotary Club luncheon yesterday. One difficulty in speaking on such a subject, he said, lay in the fact that he had been asked not to introduce politics.

SHEEP AND GOATS.

The House of Commons at Home, like the House of Lords, was a rectangular building in which the Speaker sat in the middle, "with the sheep on one side and the goats on the other", he would not say which was which. In the Legislative Assembly they had followed the model of Continental Parliaments, and it was an amphitheatre with seats rising in tiers from the floor This semi-circular arrangement he considered to be better than the Home system. The sheep and the goats gradually merged into each other's ranks, just about where the European group sat.

PROCEDURE OF WORK.

The Assembly began work at eleven in the morning, and they had often an extraordinarily long list of questions to go through in one hour. Then the business was proceeded with, and perhaps it was a Bill. The business of a deliberative assembly was to be deliberate, and they had several ways of being deliberate in the Assembly. One of these was the practice of circulating a Bill in order to get public opinion on it—a useful procedure which did not exist in the House of Commons, but which had its origin in India.

ALL FOR TUPPENCE!

The Legislative Assembly had dealt with several important Bills. The Steel Bill in June, 1924 was the first of the big protection measures introduced, and an extremely controversial Bill last year was the Ratio Bill. Of the latter, Mr. Moore remarked: "For two pence we had an amazing amount of talk" In connection with the same issue, there was last session the Reserve Bank Bill which in the end had to be withdrawn. This step was taken because the Opposition, which was too strong for the Government, insisted on making changes in the Bill which the Government decided it could not accept. That atleast showed the Assembly's power. Another burning issue was on the question of co-operation with the Simon Commission.

BUDGET DISCUSSIONS.

The General Budget and the Railway Budget took up a considerable amount of the Assembly's time, said Mr. Moore, who referred to the influence of Sir Basil Blackett in the strengthening the powers of the standing finance committees. A new procedure had been adopted with the Budget this year. Previously when the discussion reached its appointed end, the guillotine fell and sometimes items of importance were sacrificed. Now each party was allowed to bring forward a motion for a "cut" on some particular item in the Budget. The Budget had gone through this year without any alarming changes.

The Assembly was undoubtedly in a weak position on the executive side, but it possessed tremendous legislative powers. It was quite true that the private member had not a great chance of initiating legislation although some Private Member's Bills with regard to child marriage and other questions were already in an advanced stage. The Private Member had his chance if he was lucky in the ballot.

NO PARTY SYSTEM.

Members came to know each other, and had to make their own mark, and everyone was treated without prejudice. They have fortunately not really succeeded in establishing the party system as it was known in England, and he thought that that was a good thing because it was not an ideal system for India. The private member counted much more than he did in English politics and votes were influenced by the merits of the case.

Although, unfortunately, there was a time when it was considered good policy to run down the House and to try to prove that it had no powers, or to attempt to reduce its powers to an absurdity by passing resolutions of a trifling nature, there was now a collective and club feeling in it, and a desire to maintain its dignity and privileges.

Mr. Moore stated that he had seen Parliaments in other parts of the world, and he did not think the Legislative Assembly need fear comparison with many of them. Had he a choice, he would rather sit in the Assembly than in the House of Commons.—A. P.

THE DERBY FAVOURITE

LATEST BETTING FIGURES

LONDON, May 31.

The following is the latest betting on Derby:—

5 to 2 against Fairway offered and 11 to 4 taken.

5 to 1 against Flamingo offered and 11 to 2 taken.

8 to 1 against Sunny Trace offered and 9 to 1 taken.

100 to 8 against Ranjitsinghji offered.

100 to 8 against Royal Minstrel offered and 100 to 7 taken.

18 to 1 against Bubbles taken and offered.

18 to 1 against Gang Warily offered.

20 to 1 against Camelford offered, 25 to 1 taken.

25 to 1 against Palais Royal.

100 to 3 against Louveneran, Black Watch, Fernkloof and Porthole.

40 to 1 against Felstead.

50 to 1 against Ocurry and The Wheedler.

66 to 1 against Royal Crusader and Scintillation.

100 to 1 against Heirloom, Advocate, Constant Son, Cyclone, Yeomanstown.

200 to 1 against Grange View offered.—Reuter.

PROBABLES AND JOCKEYS

LONDON, June 1.

The following are Derby probables with their jockeys:

Advocate (J. Evans) Blackwatch (Smirke) Bubbles Second (Bouillon) Camelford (Orme) Constantson (Carslake) Cyclone (Lane) Fairway (Weston) Felstead (H. Wragg) Fernkloof (Perryman) Flamingo (Elliott) Gang Warily (Steve Donoghue) Grange Views (Graves) Heirloom (J. Leach) Luvaneran (F. Fox) O'Curry (H. Beasley) Palais Royal Second (Aliemand) Port Holer (Winter) Ranjit Singh (Beary) Royal Crusader (Hulme) Royal Kinstrel (Joe Childs) Scintillation (Sirott) Sunny Trace (Kordon Richards) he Wheedler (P. Beasley) Yeomanstown (Marshall.)—Reuter.

MANCHESTER CUP RESULTS

LONDON, June 1.

At Manchester to-day Manchested Cup (one and half miles) resulted as follows:—

Pons Asinorum	1
Caporal	2
Talup	3

Seven ran.—Won by 3-4 of a length. One length separated the second and the third

Objection against the winner for bumping was overruled.

Starting prices were as follows: 5 to 1 against Pons Asinorum 11 to 2 against Caporal, 100 to 30 against Talup.—Reuter.

DUCHESS OF BEDFORD

TO START ON RECORD FLIGHT TO INDIA.

KARACHI, June 1.

The Duchess of Bedford will leave England on 7th June on an attempt to make a record flight to India. She will be accompanied by Colonel Barnard of the Imperial Airways and a pilot. The party expects to arrive at Karachi on June 11 and leave on the 12th. The aeroplane will carry cargo on its outward and homeward journeys. The Duches of Bedford is in her 63rd year. Her last visit to India was in 1882.—A. P.

WELCOME MOVE OF PUNJAB GOVT.

EXTRAORDINARY REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE

SEQUEL TO DAMAGE TO WHEAT CROP

SIMLA, June 1.

The Punjab Government have decided on granting extraordinary remissions of land revenue and abiana on account of damage done to wheat crop in the last Ravi harvest. It is estimated that the area on which special remissions will be given amounts nearly to four lakhs of acres and the estimated value of these remissions which are over and above the remissions under the ordinary rules is 18 3/4 lakhs abiana and 12 lakhs land evenue. It is probable that the total remissions on all accounts will not fall far short of forty lakhs. The District Authorities are being asked liberally to interpret the ordinary rules of suspension and remissions and to distribute Taqavi freely. As regards gram, Government consider that suitable relief can be given by operation of ordinary rules. Government hope that this unexpected calamity would rarely re-occur.—A. P.

RELIEF FOR "ITALIA"

RUSSIA APPROACHES FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

LONDON, June 1.

Moscow.—The Relief Committee of the Peoples' Commissariat of foreign affairs has approached the Governments of Sweden, Norway and Japan proposing that they should coordinate relief measures for 'Italia.' Ship Perseus has been instructed to search the region between Novya Zembla, Fran Zjosef Land, Spitsbergen and also the north coast of Russia.—Reuter.

CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN PLANS RELIEF EXPEDITON

LONDON, June 1.

Oslo.—A message from Spitsbergen says that Capt. Amundsen has planned an expedition for the relief of "Italia" which will be financed by the American explorer Lincoln Ellsworth, now 'en route' to Oslo. The expedition will use an aeroplane piloted by, Norwegian Dietrichson who piloted one of the planes in the Amundsen-Ellsworth Polar flight in 1925.—Reuter.

IN SEARCH OF "ITALIA."

THREE PLANS OF ACTION ORGANISED

LONDON, May 31.

Rome.—The Government has instructed baseship "Citta Di Milano" to continue the search for missing airship "Italia." Three plans of action are being organised in co-operation with the Norwegian, Swedish and Soviet Governments notably by the aeroplanes. The third plan, namely, land expedition can only be carried out if aerial search discovers the spot where "Italia's" crew have possibly taken refuge.—Reuter.

LAST SIGNALS FROM "SOUTHERN CROSS,"

LONDON, June 1.

New York.—Signals from the "Southern Cross" were stopped abruptly at 10/05 (Local Time) last evening. Last words before interruption were "Hit Air Pocket".—Reuter.

COMMUNICATION WITH S S "MAKIKI"

LONDON, June 1.

San Francisco.—A wireless message from Southern Cross received at 11/23 states that she is communcation with the steamer "Makiki" from whom she is trying to get her bearings.—Reuter.

AIR FORCE FLYING BOATS ARRIVE AT BROOME,

LONDON, June 1.

Perth.—Four British Air Force Flying Boats have arrived at Broome, all being well.—Reuter.

ANTI-WAR TREATY.

NEW-ZEALAND'S WARM APPRECIATION.

LONDON, June 1.

The Foreign Secretary in a Note to the United States Charge d'Affairs says that the Government of New Zealand have received with warm appreciation the invitation to become original party to the Treaty for the renunciation of war and that the latter would be happy to share in any negotiations leading to the conclusion of the Treaty.—Reuter.

SATRUNJAYA PILGRIMAGE OPENED

THAKORE SAHEB'S ADDRESS TO JAIN

PALITANA OBSERVES HOLIDAY

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

PALITANA, June 1.

Amidst scenes of great devotional enthusiasm and rejoicings Shree Bahadur Singhji His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana performed the opening ceremony of the pilgrimage to Shatrunjaya Hill at about 6-30 this morning. Hundreds of Jains, men and women, attired in their holiday dress were present at the foot of the Hill to welcome the Thakore Saheb. He was received at Anandji Kalyanji's Bhatha building by Sheths Pratap Singh Mohanlal, Amritlal Kalidas, Kuvanraji Anandji, Jivatlal Pratapsin, Motichand, Girdhar Kapadia, Lalbhai Kalyanbhai and other Jain leaders. He was accorded a hearty reception and was garlanded. Pratapsinh Mohanlal then requested His Highness the Thakore Saheb on behalf of Sheth Anandji Kalyanji to open the pilgrimage and forget the past. His Highness then made the following speech:

THAKORE SAHEB'S SPEECH.

"Representatives of Shri Singh, devoted shravak ladies, and gentlemen:—I welcome in the first place your large concourse. When I took the reins of administration of my State in my hand. I declared that I would treat the pilgrims coming from all parts of India on the same footing as my permanent subjects. I have done all that appeared necessary for the convenience of the pilgrims in my opinion. The achievement of my goal is centered in the fact that those whose happiness and peace of mind depend on me do receive them and make progress and get more and more of happiness and peace preserving what they have already got. My regard for the pilgrims is the same as that towards my permanent subjects. So long as they are within my territory they have the same right on me as my permanent subjects. I believe that the fulfilment of my duty as a Raja consists in bringing about a state which would conduce to your physical comforts and mental peace. In these

Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah who has been appointed a member of the Executive Council of the Governor of Bombay in succession to Sir Cowasji Jehangir.

days of revolutions of religious ideas, I entertain the good wish that you may be able to avail yourself fully of the opportunity of making progress in realizing the inner beauties of the various ceremonials of the Jain religion, thereby to improve our prospects in this as well as in the next world. I also wish that you may get all the good results coming out of the pilgrimage. Goodwill is produced from good-will and it can result in nothing but good-will. By good-will difficulties do not arise and if they do disappear. On the part of the State my efforts for developing good-will will continue and hope that the devoted pilgrims and my permanent subjects will be able to develope good-will and be fortunate to reap larger and larger advantages."

The Thakore Saheb then led the way up the Hill on foot followed by an endless line of Jains, men, women and children. It is a steep rugged path. The ascent is very trying. The Thakore Saheb was the first to enter the temple of Adishvar Bhagvan and the other Jains followed him.

He was again thanked and garlanded on Hill. Palitana observed holiday today. Even Government offices are closed.

It is understood a Jain deputation is to wait upon His Highness this evening as regards the octroi duty on personal luggage of passengers.

PRACTICAL VOTE OF CENSURE AGAINST GOVERNMENT

PEOPLE SUBSCRIBE READILY TO SATYAGRAHA FUND

PARSIS AND MUSLIMS JOIN BARDOLI MOVEMENT.

The Secretary, Bardoli Satyagraha, writes:—

The Surat District Conference held at Surat on the 27th ultimo was a most remarkable gathering both as regards its size and its composition. In spite of the blazing heat and the inconvenience of improvising arrangements for staying in a new place not less than 15,000 people attended including a large number of cultivators from the various Talukas. It was a war gathering rather than a peace-time demonstration. Everything bore the mark of simplicity and severity in keeping with the seriousness and tenseness of the occasion. The pandal was a simple structure hardly costing a couple of hundred rupees. Chairs, of course, could have no place in a gathering that had assembled to deliberate on an agrarian issue. The speeches were all brief and to the point, free from mere verbiage or oratorial encumbrances as became a peasants' gathering.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION OF GOVT. POLICY.

The presidential address was a succinct and telling presentation of the Bardoli cultivators' case and a scathing exposure of the Government's policy. The President showed how the Government had hopelessly blundered from the very start, how the reports of its own settlement officer made out a "prima facie" case for a revision and how denial of an impartial inquiry into the matter to the cultivators was a violation of the most elementary principles of justice and fair-play. Sjt. Vallabhbhai's address was a powerful denunciation of the oppression with which the Government met the peasants' extremely modest and reasonable request to reconsider what on Government's own admission was wrong. It was characterized by a peasants' directness and a peasants' impatience of sophistry and foulplay.

A significant feature of the proceedings was the speeches made by a large number of Mahomedan and Parsi members, who declared in unambiguous terms that they regarded the Bardoli struggle as essentially a peasants' struggle and as such above all communal considerations. But most significant of all was the peoples' vote of censure against the Government which they registered by subscribing over Rs. 1,700 on the spot in aid of Bardoli Satyagraha.

ASSAULT ON AUSTRALIAN MAYORESS

MAGISTERIAL INQUIRY AT COLOMBO

COLOMBO, June 1.

Magisterial inquiry into the outrage at Mahra on the Kandy-Colombo road on May 20 when Mrs. Gibson, wife of the Mayor of Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, was seriously injured necessitating the removal of one eye, began to-day and was adjourned after lasting nearly the whole day.

Of the eight men charged, three were produced in custody. The remaining five have not yet been arrested. Numerous witnesses were called, among them being Mr. Gibson. Before cross-examination, Defending Counsel Mr. Merrill Periera expressed sympathy on behalf of his colleague and himself with Mr. Gibson for what occurred. "No doubt it is a slur on the whole of this little island and those who inhabit in it." Bail was refused to the accused. One of the charges against the accused is attempting to murder Mrs. Gibson.—A. P.

ANGLO AFRICA AIR ROUTE

SIR. A. COBHAM ON ITS POSSIBILITIES.

LONDON, June 1.

Sir Alan Cobham, writing to "Daily Mail" says the west coast route from the commercial and practical viewpoint is not the correct air route from South Africa to England. He declares that he negotiated with every Government from the Mediterranean to South Africa regarding the possibilities of inaugurating a through air route and without exception received the whole-hearted support and promise of financial help if the Imperial Government would do likewise. Sir Alan Cobham points out that the through air route will bring Kenya within five days of England, Rhodesia seven, South Africa eight.—Reuter's Special.

RANK OF BRIGADIER INTRODUCED IN THE ARMY

It is announced that the rank of "Brigadier" has been introduced with effect from to-day in substitution for the present ranks of "Colonel Command" and "Colonel on the Staff." Officers holding temporary rank of "Brigadier" will have precedence of and command over all the other Colonels according to their permanent rank. They will wear the same badges as at present worn by Colonels Commandant and Colonel on the Staff. The pay or the allowance authorised for holders of appointments which now carry an equivalent temporary rank will not be affected.—A. P.

Ahmedabad.—Suleiman Ibrahim, editor, "Aftabe Islam", has been arrested and placed before the City Magistrate under Section 292 and 295A on a charge of defaming Hindu Gods and Goddesses.—A. P.

HINDU MISSIONARIES IN GOA.

DR. MOONJE INTERVIEWS GOVERNOR.

MORE CONVERSIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 29.

On his way back to Poona, Dr. Moonje was interviewed by me at the Belgaum Station on the 29th instant: Asked about his recent visits to Goa, the Doctor said that he had been there as a Member of the Hindu Sabha deputation. His purpose was to see the authorities, explain to them the strictly religious nature of the proselytising activities of the Masoor Ashram, and thus see if they had any objections to raise against that.

GOVERNOR INTERVIEWED.

He had interviews with the Governer of Goa, Chief Secretary and the Chief of the Police, they were found to be perfect gentlemen, reasonable and considerable, said Dr. Moonji, they had assured the deputation that the Portuguese Government had no objection to proselytising as such but stated that local efforts in that direction would be more above suspicion than any outside efforts.

GOVERNMENT INQUIRY IN PROGRESS

Two persons have been deported by the authorities till now. A Government inquiry into the activities of these Hindu missionaries is in progress and the Government has promised to communicate the result to the Hindu Sabha on the completion of the inquiry. On the deputationists offering to assist in the enquiry they were told that their help would be thankfully received when found necessary.

MORE CONVERSIONS.

During the stay of the deputation in Goa, nearly five hundred more men were converted. The total number of conversions has now reached the figure of 6,000. The converts have been duly taken into the fold of the Hindu Gowda community, and they have been allowed entrance into Hindu temples and similar other rights.

Dr. Moonje said that he would be visiting the Goa territory occasionally to see how the mission work was carried on.

NEW PLANT FOR CAUVERY-METUR DAM

LONDON, June 1.

India Office has ordered from Hadfields Limited, Sheffield, three plants, largest of their kind ever built in England, each capable of crushing 120 to 150 tons of stone per hour for concrete for the Cauvery-Metur Dam in the Madras Presidency.—Reuter.

IRELAND AND CANADA JOIN CHORUS

LONDON, June 1.

Washington.—Besides New Zealand, Irish Free State and Canada have accepted the American invitation to participate in the negotiations for anti-War Treaty.—Reuter.

POLICE FIRING AT SAFTA

HOW THE TROUBLE AROSE

MAGISTERIAL ENQUIRY TO COMMENCE.

SIMLA, June 1.

The following communique has been issued:—The Punjab Government have received the following information in regard to facts, so far ascertained, of the circumstances leading to and attending the communal trouble and firing by the police, at the village of Safta in Gurgaon District. The village is situated 27 miles south of Delhi on the grand trunk road. It is inhabited by Mahomedans of the Meo tribe, and is surrounded by Hindu Jat villages. The Meos intended to sacrifice a cow on the occasion of Id. The Jats of the neighbouring villages objected to the sacrifice of the particular cow on the ground, that it had grazed in the fields of Jat cultivators. The Superintendent of Police having heard of the dispute went to the village on the morning of 30th May, with a small force of police consisting of two sub-inspectors 2 head constables and twentyone constables. The cow in dispute was taken in charge and locked up. At about 8 a.m., Jats of six of the neighbouring villages numbering about a thousand collected at Safta armed with pitchforks, spears and lathis. The Superintendent of Police and the Tahsildar who was present assured them that the particular cow would not be sacrificed. The Jats demanded that the cow should be handed over to them, and threatened to burn the village, if any other cow was sacrificed. On the refusal of the Superintendent of Police to comply with their demands, the crowd became violent and commenced to throw brickbats at the police and atempted to rush the village round the flanks of the small police force. The Superintendent of Police warned the crowd to disperse but without effect. He then himself fired one shot, but as this was not effectual in stopping the advance of the crowd, he ordered his party to fire. This had little effect, and two more volleys were necessary before the crowd slowly retired to a distance of about a hundred yards from where they slowly dispersed driving off some cattle belonging to the villagers. In the meantime, while the police were engaged on the north and west sides of the village, a few Jats effected an entry from another side and tried to set fire to the village. A son of the Lambardar and three other villagers were injured. Except for this latter incident, there was no collision between the Hindus and the Mussalmans, as the latter are reported to have remained inside the village under the orders of the Superintendent of Police. Eight of the police party received injuries. Casualties among the Jats as so far ascertained are two killed and seven or eight seriously wounded, but as the Jats took away many of the wounded, the number may be larger. Arrangements are being made to ascertain the actual number of injured and to provide adequate medical relief for those who have not proceeded to hospital. The Commissioner of Ambala and the Deputy Inspector General of Police, Eastern Range arrived on the scene on the morning of the 31st. The Inspector General of Police is expected to arrive here early on 1st June. Reserve police have reached the village.

The Punjab Government have appointed Mr. E. C. Marten I.C.S. Judge of the Small Causes Court, Simla, to hold a magisterial enquiry into the circumstances leading to attending and following the firing by the police. He is expected to commence his enquiry on 2nd June —A. P.

COMRADE DANGE ARRESTED

SEQUEL TO PAINTING OF BLACK-LEGGERS

EXCITEMENT IN MILL AREA

The Strike Committee arranged for five meetings at different centres in Bombay to counteract the effect of the rumour that the mills would start working from June 1st. The leaders divided themselves in the task of addressing the meetings, each taking one meeting for himself. Meetings were therefore held on Friday morning at DeLisle Road, Sewree, Naigaum, Tardeo and Nagoo Sayaji Wadi. They exhorted the strikers to remain firm and not to go to work till their seventeen demands were conceded. They were given assurance, that if they remained firm til the 15th instant, relief would be given by the distribution of grain, and as further help was forthcoming from Europe, they were assured that there was no cause of apprehension of their starvation even till the end of monsoon.

At Nagoo Sayaji Wadi, Mr. Dange addressed the meeting and told the men to take the lead themselves, instead of depending upon others. He advised the strikers not to frightened away by the police if they came to their chawls in connection with the previous day's incident of blackening the faces of two blacklleggers. The police had no business to go to the chawls without a warrant and if they did so, he advised the strikers to treat them as thieves and robbers.

DANGE ARRESTED.

The leaders then met at Thackersy Hall to discuss the strike situation when Superintendent Spiers, Inspector Karnik and Deputy Inspector Long went to the Thackersy Hall and arrested Mr. Dange in connection with the painting the faces of two black leggers and abetment thereof the previous day. He was taken to the DeLisle Road Police station in a armed motor lorry and kept in the cell. The other leaders also followed to the police station, and in few minutes, the mill area was aquainted with the news of Mr. Dange's arrest. Mr. Dange will be placed before a magistrate to-day.

ANOTHER ARRESTED.

The police also arrested Govind Shivram, a striker, in connection with being rowdy in the compound of Shapurji Broach Mill.

MR. DANGE RELEASEDON BAIL

Mr. Dango was released on a bail of Rs. 200 in the afternoon.

RELIEF FOR BOMBAY STRIKERS.

DONATION OF WORKERS' WELFARE LEAGUE OF INDIA.

BOMBAY, June 1.

Mr. N. M. Joshi has received through Mr. Burjorji Framji Bharucha a sum of Rs. 160, equivalent to £12, collected by the Workers' Welfare League of India, London, for the relief of strikers in Bombay. This money has been handed over to the Joint Strike Committee, Bombay.—A. P.

STRIKERS AND RUSSIAN HELP

MR. ANDREWS EXPLAINS

COLOMBO, May 30.

Mr. C. F. Andrews, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding labour unrest in India, criticised the action of the Government of India in not considering the questions of fixing a minimum wage and providing proper housing facilities for their own employees on the East Indian Railway, while insisting on such facilities being provided for Indian immigrant labour in Ceylon.

Regarding labour receiving Russian money Mr. Andrews had no objection to receiving such money in times of distress but to receive money from the Third International for strike purposes was a quite different proposition. The Third International openly advocated violence and class war and was opposed to constitutional trade unionism which it tried to wreck. Therefore he could not conscientiously welcome money from that quarter. —A. P.

KURLA MILL STRIKERS' MEETING.

An open air meeting of the mill strikers at Kurla Swadeshi Mills was held on Monday last, Mr. R. S. Asavale, presiding. The Chairman gave an account of the work done by the Strike Committee upto date and also informed the meeting that the relief will be commenced on the 16th of June 1928 in Bombay and at Kurla and that they should not be led away by any false rumours as to the working of any mills in Bombay and that nearly 70 per sent of the mill strikers had left Bombay and Kurla, no mill could start work as long as the strikers remained firm and created no disturbance as they had done in 1925. No resumption of work could be expected until the strikers returned from their homes to Bombay and Kurla. Mr. Godse also addressed the meeting in the same strain and the people indicated their determination to stand firm until their grievances were redressed and until their Committee permitted them to resume. A vote of thanks to the chair and other guests including Messrs. G. N. Sahasrabudhe and S. V. Parulekar terminated the proceedings.

FINAL L. C. P. S. EXAM.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Out of 222 candidates who appeared at the Final L.C.P.S. Examination held last month the following 35 have passed:—

"Chronicle" Photo.
Crowds of students gathered at the University buildings to know their results at the Matriculation examination which were declared on Thursday.

Ethel Vinayak Adhav (Miss), Shridhar Shantaram Ajgaonkar, Sadashiv Janardan Bengali, Nilkanthrai Vithalrai Bhachech, Jangam Gnananandam David, Ganesh Govind Desai, Vasant Ganpatrao Desai, Ramchandra Rangrao Deshpande, Dinkarrai Nathushankar Dholakia, Balaram Chandram Dowlvani, Vennal Bhawan Gohil, Mirza Alikhan Irani, Harshadrai Dalatrai Jhala, Vithalbhai Nathabhai Josh, Damodar Chhotalal Kadakia, Ganga Laxman Kanhero (Miss), Ganesh Ramchandra Karembelkar, Gopal Vishnu Kotkar, Panjoomal Nirbhdas Lala, Mangharmal Choithram Malkani, Ramdas Girdhardas Mehta, Prabhulal Manekial Modi, Dwarkanath Anant Nabar, Ganpath Venkatramiyar Natesan, Chiranjit Ojha, Vithabai Vamanrao Pant-Vaidya (Miss) Bhalchandra Jiwanji Parulkar, Hydarkhan Alikhan Pathan, Lakshman Hanmant Patil, Dhani Ram Prem, Ramchandra Yeshwant Rajopadhye, Subharaya Ramdas, C. V. Sahasrabudhe, Vaithinatha Swaminathan, Balashankar Lajashankar Vara.

Major General Jennings Prize for General Proficiency has been awarded to Lakshman Hanmant Patil of B. J. Medical School, Poona.

YOGA DISCOURSES.

Swami Sambuddhananda of Shri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct a public class on Karma Yoga in English at Motiram Balkhoji's Institute, Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street to-day (Saturday), at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

AN OPEN LETTER,

TO SIR LESLIE WILSON.

Sir,—I wonder, how many sataraps staying at Mahableshwar have contemplated the "Maha bal of Ishvara"—the great power of Providence, while dealing with the millions of voiceless people struggling in the plains. It seemed to me, that the one satarap, who was concentrating his time and attention and vast opportunity for the development of Hospitals in Bombay, was guided by a higher spirit, that dwells in the clouds above! That was one of the few redeeming features of your otherwise bureaucratic administration.

CZARDOM IN BARDOLI!

But, Sir Leslie, what is going on in Bardoli Taluka to-day? Is it Britaindom or Czardom? High taxation, coercion, prosecution, persecution, confiscation, auction of cattle, corn, cotton and lands for a song! And above all, mavalis hovering day and night, breaking through fence, frightening ladies, and attempting to pull out two of them! Is this not blood-curdling? Then why do you repose on the Hills and rely on Hatch Smart and Co., who are blundering all the time?

WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

Sir, set aside all tall talk of Smart and Co. What are the facts about Bardoli?

(1) The Revised Assessment is very heavy.

(2) It has been arrived at in the most haphazard manner!

(3) The acreage of seven years is taken as of one year!

(4) The Jumble made by Jaykar, Collector and Settlement Officer is manifest in the Report!

(5) Your officer's talk of 20 per cent. increase in the farmer's income! They quietly over-look the increase in the cost of living and in the wages of labourers!

(6) The farmers want an Inquiry by an Independent Committee. Why is it denied? Why this evasion? Are not Smart and Co. telling you straight, that they have a weak case, and that they are propping it with bluff and bullying coercion and zoolam? If you have any doubt about it, come and see, and satisfy yourself.

WHAT FARMERS THINK AND SAY?

Sir Leslie, do you know, that there is a new life in Bardoli in consequence of this imposition and coercion? Do you know, what the farmers think and say today? I have been to eighteen villages, and have asked a number of questions to the farmers assembled. Shall I state some of these with answers?

Q:—Did Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel visit Bardoli of his own accord?

A:—No, we had to go to Ahmedabad thrice to get him here.

Q:—Is he your protector or exploiter?

A:—Protector.

Q:—Is the bureaucracy your protector or exploiter?

A.:—Exploiter.

Q:—Why don't you pay up the revenue?

A:—It is very high. We cannot afford it.

Q:—Does Vallabhbhai teach you patience, forbearance and non-violence?

A:—Yes, he does.

Q:—Does he not warn you, that your lands will be confiscated, and you might be arrested for not paying the enhanced revenue?

A:—Yes, he warns us, but we are prepared to go to jail.

Q:—What about your women-folk?

A:—Let them answer.

Q:—Sisters, what would you prefer your husbands sitting at home or going to jail?

A:—Going to jail.

Q:—Do you consider the present Sircar as Mabap?

A:—No.

REVISE OR RUE!

Sir Leslie, I say again, do not rely on Smart. He is smarting under the rebuffs he had from your Government, when he tried to ride roughshod in Gujarat against Vallabhbhai's advice and protest. If you have statesmanship, go to Bardoli and see things for yourself and revise your present policy. If you don't, you will rue the advice of Smart, and Co., for it will lead to a grim struggle, in which the farmers might at the most lose their lands, but you will lose your name as a "humane" Governor. The choice is yours, Sir Leslie Wilson.—Yours, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

SOUTH AFRICAN LETTER

INDIAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE AT WORK

OUTBURSTS OF ANTI-INDIAN FEELING

(From Our Correspondent.)

JOHANNESBURG, May 5.

It is a welcome sign that the Indian press is taking keen interest in South African Affairs and has been realising the fact that the spirit of the Capetown Settlement has been violated by the subsequent misdeeds of the Union Government. As far as the Government of India are concerned, they are playing the game and have co-operated whole-heartedly with the Government of South Africa in furthering the Assisted Emigration Scheme which is working wonderfully, as innumerable Indians of the poorer section are availing of the bonus of £20 for the mirage of happiness in India which is already over-unemployed.

INDIAN EDUCATION.

The Natal Education Committee commenced its work to fulfil the promise tendered to the Agent-General, but unfortunately met with the apathy of the white community of Natal. Very few white organisations or individuals have appeared before it while the Indian case has been represented fully and the Indians have practically demanded the equal facilities for the education of the Indian children as are provided to European ones. The opposition of the whites is manifested in the leaders of the Natal Press excepting a single Maritzburg paper "The Natal Witness". They want to evade the issue and place the responsibility of educating the Indian child over the shoulders of the Union Government. This is practically impossible under the South Africa Act which entrusts the management of education to the provincial legislatures and grants subsidies over the average attendance of the pupils in the province.

INDIANS AS "INTRUDERS".

In the course of a vehement speech at Maritzburg, Mr. Pepworth, now a member of the Natal Legislature declared that the majority of the European population of the Union looked upon the "Indian as an intruder rather than as a welcome British Subject". He added: "It is not in our interests to so educate the Indians as to bring them into direct competition with our white lads."..In conclusion he warned that if free education was to be given to the Indian, "the people of the country would be heavily taxed to create such a situation as to compel the European to leave the country."

One Englishman, Mr. Ollerman who only appeared before the Education Commission among the Europeans except of course Mr. Bryan, the Superintendent of Education in Natal, gave vent to his anti-Indian feelings thus:

"Mr. Sastri's claim for equality for Europeans and Indians was nothing but political bluff and arrogance.... For one of the leading statesmen of India to ask us to take the Indians in as equal is unheard of..... It is typical arrogance. Indians have always been regarded as an 'Alien Element' in the population. They are a serious menace to the general body and the commercial communities of Natal and Transvaal.... To fit the Indians for our professions is unjust to our own professional classes. If we give them higher education we furnish them with a stick with which to strike us. If they wanted better education facilities and buildings they should earn the money to pay for themselves."

MR. SASTRI'S SUCCESS.

It should be noted by Indian statesmen who like to have British Connection in India that all these speeches are delivered by Englishmen in Natal, which is mostly inhabited by Britishers. By the way, it should be said in the clearest manner possible that Mr. Sastri has come out successfully, and has proved the Indian case that they are entitled to the same educational facilities as the Europeans. All credit is due to him for the powerful representation of the Indian case. It is hoped that the report of the Dyson Committee will throw tremendous light on the education of the Indians which had been neglected through sheer malice towards the Indians in the province of Natal.

TRANSVAAL'S HOSTILITY.

At the same time, it would not be beside the point to assert that Transvaal is also not in a mood to give a trial to the Agreement. The licenses after licenses have been refused. Not less than 80 licenses have been refused only in Johannesburg during the three months ending 31st March 1928 by the Town Council. But once when it was compelled by the Supreme Court to issue a transfer of a license to an Indian at one of the suburbs of Johannesburg (Turffontein) the members of the Town Council were immensely irritated and began to wail over their inadequate powers under the Ordinance of 1925. Through their instigation, presumably, an amendment is going to be moved by one Provincial Councillor, Mr. Schoeman, to give the local authorities the sole right to grant or refuse a license to a person or persons. Upto this time, the Municipalities had the right to refuse a license if they thought that the building was unsatisfactory or the applicant was a nuisance to the area. Especially in the latter case, the Municipalities had to yield before a Court of Law. In the Turffontein case, the Judge had declared that though it was considered that the General Dealers' Ordinance was aimed at restricting the Asiatic trade, it did not serve that purpose. If the amendment to be moved by the provincial councillor is adopted by the Transvaal Provincial Council and endorsed by the Governor-General-in-Council, it shall mean the ruin of the Indian community in Transvaal.

JUSTICE FROM TRANSVAAL SUPREME COURT.

The difficulty over the general condonation of the illegal entrants affected by clause 5 of the Immigration and Further Relief Act (Act 37 of 1927) is also not yet over. To the great disappointment of the community, the Union Government has taken an adamant attitude to further its humiliating policy. The South African Indian Congress has taken up a bold stand against it but it is not settled yet although everything possible was done by the S. A. I. C. to meet the wishes of the Government. Meanwhile, a judgment in the Supremene Court of Transvaal has struck a heavy blow to the oppressive policy of the Interior Department. It declared that clause 5 cannot be made retrospective. If the Government accepts this judgment and does not go to the Appellate Court to decide the important point all trouble will be over and general condonation of the individuals affected by this clause will be automatic. If the Government goes to the Appellate Court and does not succeed in getting the point decided in its favour, it may amend the law. In that case, the movements of the Union Government shall have to be carefully watched.

It would be far better, in these circumstances, if Pandit Motilal Nehru, and Messrs. Chamanlal and Goswami, who are delegated to represent India at the sitting of the Empire Parliamentary Association in Canada, pass through South Africa en route to Canada to study the situation on the spot and travel with the South African delegates who are to be led by the Deputy Premier, Mr. Tielman Roos, the Minister of Justice in August.

NEW NARBUDA BRIDGE

OPENED FOR THROUGH TRAFFIC

The Transportation Superintendent, G. I. P. Railway wires from Bikaner to the Associated Press as follows:—

The new bridge over the Narbuda river replacing the one which was washed away in September 1926 between Shahpur and Bikrampur stations on the Itarsi-Allahabad section of the G. I. P. Railway has been opened. Through communication was restored for all traffic at midnight on 31st May.—A. P.

It is understood that the Bihar and Orissa Moslem Association has presented a memorandum to the Simon Commission dealing with the position of the Moslems in the province and constitutional reforms.—A. P.

H. E. the Governor of Madras will tour the Anantpur and Bellary Districts in July.

To-morrow's "Sunday Chronicle"

A feast of informing and entertaining articles

Latest Pictures from Bardoli

To-morrow's "Sunday Chronicle" contains a number of striking articles and latest pictures from Bardoli. The articles include those on

FAMOUS ORATORS OF ENGLAND.
TYRANNY OF TIDES.
PRECIOUS ADVICE TO GIRLS.
MARRIAGES A HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.
LOVE STORY OF BROWNING.
PERILS OF HYDE PARK.

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1927	7237	,,	1,50,79,000

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A DEFENCE OF INDIAN CULTURE.

(Continued from page 8.)

rituality her achievement is not questioned. In science she went ahead of all other countries, anticipated many modern discoveries and through the Arabs initiated Europe in physical science. Especially in mathematics and astronomy and chemistry and medicine her achievements were very high. Her literature also is undoubtedly very great. Apart from the Vedas, the Upanishads and the Gita, the like of which is seen nowhere else, we have the Mahabharata and the Ramayana and the romantic literature of her classical epoch. The decadence of Sanskrit literature was followed by a continuous vigour of creation in the different provincial vernaculars. The long tradition of her architecture, sculpture, painting testifies at least to a continuous creative activity. And creation is proof of life and great creation of greatness of life.

RICH OUTWARD LIFE.

In things of the mind India may have been creatively active, but was not her outward life depressed, dull, poor, gloomy with the hues of asceticism, void of will, power and personality, ineffective, null? But literature and art do not flourish in a void of life and the facts show that India was great also in outward life. She has warred and ruled, traded and colonised and spread her civilisation, built up polities and organised communities and societies, done all that makes the outward activity of great peoples. In India the greatest names are those of great spiritual men because this was the line of action congenial to its temperament and expressive of its leading idea. But there have been also remarkable achievements of statesmen and rulers. In ancient India there was the life of republics, oligarchies, democracies, small kingdoms of which detailed history is now being discovered by modern scholars, afterwards the long effort at empire-building, the colonisation of Ceylon and the Archipelago, the vivid struggles that attended the rise and decline of the Pathan and Mogul dynasties, the Hindu struggle for survival in the South, the wonderful record of Rajput heroism and the great upheaval of national life in Maharashtra penetrating to the lowest strata of society, the remarkable episode of the Sikh Khalsa. All this mass of action was not accomplished by men without mind and will and vital force.

TEMPORARY EXHAUSTION.

Had the spiritual motive and outlook of Indian civilisation exercised a depressing effect, India could never have shown this extraordinary activity in all the departments of life for thousands of years. Afterwards there came temporary exhaustion in the force of living and the Indians required some breathing time. This, however, was not given to them and they fell a prey to foreign invasion. Yet, the conquest of India by foreigners was not such a disgrace to the Indians as it is often supposed to be. While the mighty Roman Empire broke into pieces before the first onslaught of the barbarians, the empire built up by the genius of Chandragupta and Chanakya and afterwards taken up by other dynasties in succession resisted these vigorous onslaughts successfully for a thousand years. But empire-building in India was not at all an easy affair. The country was too vast and the means of communication were very primitive. With modern systems of communication, with railways and telegraphs, the Indian organisation could have lasted and developed on lines suitable to the political genius of the Indian people.

ASTONISHING VITALITY.

It is true that India, at last, was conquered by foreigners. But had India meekly and passively submitted to foreign rule for centuries like many countries in Europe we could have said that the Indians were politically weak and deficient. But it was never so. Mahomedan rule in India ceased rapidly to be a foreign rule, for the vast mass of the Mussalmans in the country were and are Indians by race, only a very small admixture of Pathan, Turkish and Mogul blood took place, and even the foreign kings and nobles became almost immediately wholly Indian in mind. The British is the first really continuous foreign rule that has dominated India. "On the brink of the final and almost fatal collapse in the midst of unspeakable darkness, disunion, and confusion India could still produce Ranjit Singh and Nana Fadnavis and oppose the inevitable march of England's destiny."

This was not a nation void of life which maintained its existence and culture and still lived on and broke out 'constantly into new revivals' under the ever-increasing stress of continuously adverse circumstances.

INTENSE LIFE OF THE MASSES.

Though the higher classes of India led in the matter of culture, the whole nation shared the common life and the masses lived intensely. Their religious life was more intense than that in any other country. There were saints even among the outcastes. In ancient Hindu times they had their share of political life and power; they held their villages as little self-administered republics; in the time of the great kingdoms and empires they sat in the municipalities and urban councils and the bulk of the typical rural council was composed of the commoners, 'Vaishyas' and not of Brahman Pundits and Kshatriyas. The people had their share too in art and poetry, the means by which the essence of Indian culture was disseminated through the masses.

"India of the ages is not dead, nor has she spoken her last creative word; she lives and has still something to do for herself and the human peoples. And that which is seeking now to awake is not an Anglicised Oriental people, docile pupil of the West and doomed to repeat the cycle of the Occident's success and failure, but still the ancient immemorable Shakti recovering her deepest self, lifting her head higher towards the supreme source of light and strength and turning to discover the complete meaning and a vaster form of her Dharma."

Pondicherry, May 26.

SWAMIJI'S WONDERFUL POWER.

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THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 1.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening 52/11, Highest, 52/11/6, Lowest 52/6, Closing 52/7/6.

No. Our Exchange will remain closed from 2nd to 4th June being holidays.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 1.

The demand for ready Sugars was good and with small stocks at hand and our Indian Speculators buying heavily for delivery within a fortnight prices have been advanced by six annas per cwt in spot and in sympathy with some May Sugars which declined to Rs. 9-8-0 have improved to Rs. 9-10-0 while June and onwards have declined by two annas there being free sellers for New crop Sugars. Business is very small and practically nothing doing Karachi and Calcutta reported a steady market with small business passing.

Java reported a quiet market with free arrivals of Sugars and prices have been reduced by one guilder for ready Sugars and a quarter guilder. The New crop June and onwards with many sellers and few buyers. No steamer has get sailed from Java for Bombay with May Sugars.

American Terminals reported highest on the 24th ulto. quoting 2.74, 2.83 and 2.92 for July-September and December and reported lowest on the 31st ulto. quoting 2.67, 2.77 and 2.86 for same positions.

London Terminals reported highest on the 24th ulto. quoting s.15/6, s.15/6, and s15/6 for May/August and October and reported lowest on the 31st ulto. quoting s14/9, s15/2-1/4 and 15/3d. for some positions.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

TMO Rs. 16-2-0 16/4 sh. F. B. Harbour stocks 50,000 bags.
,, May Rs. 9-10-0 14/7 sh. F. B. Harbour.
,, June Rs. 9-3-0 13/10 sh. F. B. Harbour.
,, July/Sept. Rs. 9-2-0 13/9 sh. F. B. Harbour.
,, Oct/Dec. Rs. 9-3-0 13/11 sh. F. B. Harbour.

Arrivals Nil.

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, May 31.

Total Bullion	£162,900,000
Public Deposits	£ 22,300,000
Other Deposits	£ 89,600,000
Government Securities	£ 29,000,000
Other Securities	£ 54,000,000
Notes and Coin	£ 46,700,000
Currency Notes Outstanding	£270,300,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	41.72 p.c.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, May 31.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C. £21-1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £134-1/2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1/2
National Bank £52-1/2.
Eastern Bank £7-1/8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £90-1/4.
Conversion Loan £78-1/8.
Indian Loan 5-1/2 per cent £103-3/8.
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent £56.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £62-1/4.
Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent Sterling Loan £72-1/8.
Consols £56-3/4
War Loan 5 per cent £101-1/8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £93-7/8.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 1.

Mantua, Davis, London.
Eelbeck, Dunston, New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 2.

Baron Minto, Symond, Calcutta.
Balgowan, Leslie, Hamburg.
Kate, Spark, Hull.
Macedonia, Potter, London.
C.Auckland, Rowland, Hull.

LOADING.

June 1.

Steamer Bardale for Hamburg.
Steamer Varsova for Basreh.
Steamer, Mantua for London.
Steamer Goalpara for Calcutta.

S S Eelbeck:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Eelbeck, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S. S. Baron Minto:—The M. M. Coy.'s steamer Baron Minto, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S. S. Balgowan:—The G. T. Coy.'s steamer Balgowan, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Kate:—The H. M. Mehta Coy.'s Kate, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. C.Auckland:—The K N Coy.'s steamer City of Auckland, will sail today from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Macedonia:—The P and O S N Coy.'s English mail steamer Macedonia, 5,667 tons, Captain H. W. Potter, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 (p.m.) for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 31.

Silver—China and India bought and sold. Market closed quiet, with uncertain tendency.

Spot	27.11/16
Forward	27-1/2

GOLD.

London, May 31.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. ... 77-4-11

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 31.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 3-3/8 per cent.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1/2 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-29/32 per cent.
Bank Bills 6 months 4-1/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 month 5.1/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGE.

London, May 31.

T T Berlin on London 20.40-1/4.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-5/8.
T T Brussels on London 34.99
T T Madrid on London 29.18.
T T Milan on London 92.67
T T Berne on London 25.34.
T T Paris on London 124.02.
T T London on Prague 164.81.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 31.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. Cargoes.—
June shipment sellers 52/-.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb., Cargoes.
June shipment sellers 51/9.
Wheat, South Australian.—
May/June shipment sellers 54/0.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/June shipment value 53/6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, May 31.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25,
C. & F. Calcutta.—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/9.
Oct/Dec. per cwt 13/10-1/2.
C. & F. Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 13/9-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt 13/10-1/4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London May 31.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed lb., Spot -/9-5/8 sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 31.

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment sellers £9-11-3.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment sellers £11-2-6.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £19-10.

LINSEED.

London, May 31.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
May/June shipment sellers £18-2-6.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
June/July shipment sellers £18-2-6.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f. ton.—
Afloat to Hull. Paid, £16-3-9
Linseed, Bombay.—
May/June shipment sellers £18-16-3.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 31.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
June/Aug delivery asked 30.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Sept/Dec delivery value 30/10-1/2.

THE WEATHER

BAY MONSOON ACTIVE IN BURMA

FURTHER RAINFALL

Poona, June 1.

The unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of Andamans have disappeared. The Bay monsoon has been active in Burma, and Assam where nearly general rain has fallen. There has been local rain in the East Punjab with a few light falls in North Rajputana, Simla and Kumaon Hills. Rainfall has also been local in Malabar.

Chief amounts are.—Port Blair one inch, Victoria Point and Tavoy half, Amherst and Mergui one and a half, Diamond Island two, Lashio three rapunji half, Delhi one, Hissar and Dibrugarh three, Sibsagar one and a half, Gauhati one, Shillong and Cherrapunji half, Delhi one, Hissar, and Simla a quarter. Mangalore and Cochin three quarters, and Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast.—A decrease in the East Punjab, an increase in Central Burma and an extension into East Bengal.

Earthquake.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about four thousand and three hundred miles away was recorded by the Bombay Seismographs at five hours four minutes.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours, Thursday, the 31st of May, 1928, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The unsettled conditions in the neighbourhood of the Andamans persist and the monsoon has been active in Burma where nearly general has fallen. Weather continues slightly disturbed in northwest India and a few light showers have occurred in Kashmir and the Punjab hills. A few scattered falls have also occurred in northeast India, the north Madras coast and Malabar.

Forecast.—An increase of rain in south Burma.

Burma, including the Bay Islands:—Rainfall has been widespread; Port Blair has had 1.2 in., Tavoy 0.5 in., Mergui 0.9 in., Rangoon 0.4 in., Kyaukpyu 1.1 in., Akyab 1.0in., Minbu 2.3 in., Monywa 0.6 in, Bhamo 1.3 in., Myitkyina 1.3 in. and Maymyo 0.4 in. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Upper Burma. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 102 degrees at Monywa.

Northeast India, including Orissa:—Rain has fallen at a few stations in all the sub-divisions except Orissa; Shillong reports 0.8 in., Berhampore 0.6 in., Chaibasa 0.9 in. and Purnea 0.6in. Skies are moderately clouded in east Assam, south Bengal and east Orissa, and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in parts of Assam and Bihar. Maximum temperature was above normal in Assam. Sambalpur recorded the highest maximum temperature of 107 degrees yesterday afternoon.

The United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces.—A few light showers have occurred in the Central Provinces West. Skies are moderately clouded in the Central Provinces, and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the hills and submontane plains of the United Provinces, and in defect locally in the Central Provinces East. Maximum temperature was above normal in the Central Provinces East, and the minimum in Central India East. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 112 degrees at Sutna.

Northwest India:—A few falls of rain have occurred in Kashmir and the Punjab hills; Simla reports 0.3 in. Skies are moderately clouded in Kashmir, West Rajputana and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in supper Sind and the western and southern plains of Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal in Kashmir and the North-West Frontier Province, and below it in Rajputana West; the minimum was above the average in the Punjab Southwest and the North-West Frontier Province. The highest temperature in the division yesterday was 119 degrees at Jacobabad.

The Peninsula:—Rain has fallen at a few stations in Malabar and the Madras Coast North; Mangalore has had 0.7 in., and Gopalpur 0.. in. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in most of the Deccan and along the north Coromandal coast. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras Southeast and the Madras Coast North. The thermometer rose yesterday afternoon to 113 degrees at Cocanada and Vizagapatam.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 1ST JUNE 1928.

Local rain has fallen in Malabar. There has also been local rain in the east Punjab with a few light falls in north Rajputana. Skies are heavily clouded in the Madras Presidency, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and in the Central Provinces and Gujarat, and clear elsewhere. The air is drier than usual in most of the Central Provinces, the Deccan and south-east Madras. Temperatures were above normal in the east Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, Mysore and most of the Madras Presidency. Chanda recorded the highest maximum temperature of 112 deg. yesterday afternoon.

Forecast.—Local rain will continue in Malabar.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HOURS.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Delhi	1.06"
Hissar	0.22"
Bikaner	0.11"
Maxegaon	0.01"
Mangalore	0.84"
Calicut	0.06"
Cochin	0.71"
Trivandrum	0.08"
Colombo	0.39"

BOMBAY:—
Local Rainfall Nil.
Maximum temperature 93 deg. (2 deg. above normal).
Minimum temperature 81 deg. (2 deg. above normal).

HALF-WEEKLY RAINFALL REPORTS, 31ST MAY, 1928.

Bombay, June 1.

(Received too late for publication in yesterday's report).

Province or district.	Station.	Since last 1st May telegram. In. cts.	Total to date. In. cts.
Panch Mahals	Godhra	0 00	0 00
Dharwar	Dharwar	0 09	3 62

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 1st June 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.763 inches (.016 above normal.)

Barometer corrected at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.649 inches (.025 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.012 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.8 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.8 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 93.2 degrees (2.4 above normal.)

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 81.5 degrees (1.6 above normal.)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 68 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 62 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NW.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 179 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy—10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 0.01 inches.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shocked of slight intensity at its origin about 4,300 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 5 hrs. 4 min. this morning (I.S.T.).

MATRIC EXAM. RESULTS

WINNER OF ELLIS PRIZE.

The Ellis Prize in the Matriculation examination has been secured by Mr. Jehangir Naoroji Antia (No. 1562).

Darjeeling.—A Bengal Government communique states that the session of the Legislative Council fixed for July 9 will occupy tmo days, both being alloted to the discussion of the official resolution on the Simon Commission. H. E. the Governor proposes subsequently to convene a session of the Council on July 31 in which provision will be made for the transaction of official and nonofficial business.

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8, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

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RUKMANI COOKER CO., Royapuram (10) Madras.
AGENTS WANTED

"HELPLESS SPORT OF LAWYERS AND LAW COURTS"

LATE S B TILAK'S LETTER TO COLLECTOR

POONA, May 30.

The District Magistrate of Poona has reserved a letter from late Shridhar Balvant Tilak, the Lokmanya's youngest son, who committed suicide last Friday evening at about 6/40 p.m. The cover of the letter bears Poona City, Shaniwar Peth, Branch Post Office impress and dated 25 May 3 p.m. and was received by the Collector on the morning following the suicide. Following is the text.—

"Gaikwar Wada, Poona City, 25 May. Sir,—Disappointed and tired of life I am to-day committing suicide. I have always felt that I was born to serve my country, my society, and my language. My parents never dreamt it otherwise. I was not born to be a helpless sport of lawyers and law courts." The letter proceeds to make serious allegations against certain people. The letter says:—"All these complicated circumstances have at last driven matters to courts of law. But to me who am rather sentimental the protracted litigation is virtually blood curdling. The court atmosphere is too stifling to me. I love freedom and my soul yearns for it. Suicide sets it free. I hope to be re-born in some poor unknown peasants hut to complete the mission of my life. I have one more thing to communicate. Herewith annexed please find my letter of authority to my brother R. B. Tilak. Please produce this letter with its annexture before the Coroner's Court, get it registered under the new photo system, preserve the original on Government record, and hand over the certified copies of both to my said brother under your own seal and signature. I am confident the unseen hand of providence will avenge wrongs done to us, Tilak brothers, sooner or later. I have done. With the apologies for troubling your honour, I remain, Yours etc. (Sd.) S. B. Tilak".—A. P.

MILITARY TRAINING FOR INDIANS.

EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION

SIMLA, May 31.

The complete syllabus has been published of the simultaneous examination of Indian candidates for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and the Royal Air Force Cadet College Cranwell, with a view to obtaining King's Commissions in the Indian Army and Air Force. These rules are published in advance of the full regulations regarding entry to the Colleges in England, in order to give prospective candidates as long notice as possible to enable them to prepare for the next examination, which will be held in Delhi about the middle of November 1928. Candidates must, in every case, obtain the minimum number of qualifying marks in the examination in order to be accepted for one of the Cadet Colleges. The dates by which successful candidates will be required to join the cadet colleges in England will be announced later. At this examination, the following vacancies will be offered to successful candidates, provided they have obtained the qualifying number of marks: Woolwich three (Indian Engineers, Artillery and Signals); Sandhurst ten (Indian Cavalry and Infantry), and Cranwell three (Indian Air Force.)

Candidates must have attained the age of eighteen but must not have attained the age twenty on the 1st January 1929. Anglo-Indians are eligible to compete at this examination, but not Domiciled Europeans of purely European descent. The subjects of the examination and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each subject are specified. Copies of the detailed syllabus, etc., are obtainable on application to the Secretary, Army Department. Candidates should apply by letter to the Secretary, Army Department, and the closing date for applications will be about three months before the examination begins.—A. P.

The second day of the Id passed off peacefully here to-day.—A. P.

The second day of the Id passed off peacefully here.—A. P.

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BRAZIL'S LEAGUE ATTITUDE.

INFLUENCED BY AMERICA.

TROUBLE OVER SEATS

The Geneva Correspondent of the "New York Herald" says that the possibility that Brazil has adopted a similar policy toward the League of Nations to that of the United States is implied, according to the beliefs of League officials, in the final and definite statement from Brazil yesterday that she will not re-enter the League. Some officials even see the Washington influence in the Brazilian attitude.

When Brazil entered the League she displayed an obvious determination to play a dominating part in its affairs, so far as the South American countries were concerned. Few of the delegations at Geneva were more active than the Brazilian.

ANGRY BRAZIL.

The trouble arose on the day when Germany appeared as a candidate for League membership. Brazil had been promised one of the proposed three new permanent seats in the Council. Germany's opposition to Poland's obtaining one of these resulted in side-tracking their creation. Brazil thereupon temporarily sidetracked Germany's admission, and a little later withdrew from the League in company with Spain which was in the same position.

Spain returned to the League under the law that any country may reconsider its withdrawal within two years. Brazil, however, remained adamant, and expressed its refusal in the Note from the Brazilian Foreign Minister, M. Mangabeira. Brazil's refusal assures Argentina of the predominant influence in the League among South American Republic.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain E. V. Whish, Port Officer, Bombay, is to be a Justice of the Peace within the limits of the Town of Bombay.

Rao Saheb D. A. Patel is to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Surat pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank has been granted leave on average pay for five months and four days followed by leave on half average pay for four months and twenty-six days with effect from 23rd April 1928.

The following are appointments in connection with the Government Law College, Bombay:—

Mr. V. G. Dalvi is to officiate as Principal and Perry Professor of Jurisprudence, Government Law College, Bombay with effect from 1st June 1928:

Messrs. M. S. Pandit, M. C. Chagla, B. G. Rao and J. G. Rele are re-appointed as Professors of Law for a further period of one year with effect from 1st June 1928.

Messrs. B. K. Desai, and M. L. Manekshaw, are to be Professors of Law on probation for one year with effect from 1st June 1928.

Dr. J. B. Rodrigues House Surgeon and Surgical Registrar at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, has been placed in sub-charge of the Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May, 1928.

Dr. S. D. Mehta, Lecturer in Medicine and Jurisprudence at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad has been placed in Medical charge of the P. R. Training College, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May 1928.

Dr. C. K. Patel, Lecturer in Materia Medica and Biology at the B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, has been placed in charge of Ranchhodlal Dispensary, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May 1928.

Dr. R. M. Narsinh has been appointed Medical Registrar, B. J. Medical School, Ahmedabad, with effect from the forenoon of 3rd May 1928.

Mr. P. DeSoupa, Upper Subordinate, is permitted to retire from service with effect from 1st June 1928 but is, however re-employed as a temporary Assistant Engineer on the temporary establishment with effect from the same date on the usual conditions of temporary service.

Dr. Y. P. Gupte has been appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon, Ahmednagar, with effect from the forenoon of 12th May 1928.

Madrid.—It is reported from Baghdad that Capt. Jiminez and Capt. Iglesias landed at a place about two hundred miles from Karachi.—Reuter.

Cairo.—Sir Gilbert Clayton has returned from Jeddah. He goes to Palestine to confer with Lord Plumer.—Reuter.

EUROPE COMES NEARER TO CANADA.

CANADIAN PACIFIC PLANS AIR SERVICE.

The Canadian Pacific Express Company, which is subsidiary of the Canadian Pacific Railway, announces the inauguration of an air service from Rimouskly, on the St. Lawrence River, to Quebec, Montreal Ottawa and Toronto, to connect with Atlantic liners to and from Canadian ports.

This will enable shippers in Europe to save considerable time, at a small extra cost, on perishable merchandise, fashion goods and valuables, and should be a great factor in promoting trade between Europe and Canada.—("New York Herald").

SIR JAGDESH BOSE IN LONDON.

ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION.

The London Correspondent of the "New York Herald", Paris Edition, writing on May 9 says:—

Sir Jagadis C. Bose, the Indian scientist, in a new role as "executioner" participated last night before an audience of Londoners in a strange "electrocution." The victim was not a human but a plant. The stem of a small green fern was affixed to an electric chair, the charges switched on, and, as the current surged through its tissues, there came murmurs of approval instead of horror from the onlookers. For Sir Jagadis' instrument the "infinitessimal" contraction recorder" exhibited the convulsive movements of the suffering subject. The experiment was conducted to show that plants are sensitive to shock and as a forerunner of investigations with plant life which may lead to new means for the alleviation of human suffering. London scientists are enthusiastic.

THE KATHIAWAR ORPHANAGE

It was to alleviate the miserable plight of as many orphans as was possible that the Kathiawar Nirasrit Balashram or the Kathiawar Orphanage was founded at Rajkot, the centre of Kathiawar, about twenty years back, mainly through the efforts of men like the late K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi and some of the other prominent patriotic citizens of the Province. We gather from the last annual report of the Orphanage that, up-to-now, many orphans and helpless children of all castes have been benefited by the present institution. The Orphanage has a permanent fund of about Rs. 16,500 and the interest is barely enough to meet the running expenses towards maintaining the present number of about 40 orphans. The management, therefore, invite "many more people to join the institute as members and donors." The present Managing Committee presided over by Mr. Masurekar is thoroughly representative, and it may be trusted to see to the careful management of the Kathiawar Orphanage, which deserves to be made free from financial difficulties.

KHADI EXHIBITION AT VILE PARLE.

As announced previously, with the aid of the Vile Parle Congress Committee, Vile Parle Rashhtriya Shala, Vile Parle Mitra Mandal and Vile Parle Mahila Mandal, the Takli Mandal (Spinning Association) of the above School organised a Khadi Bazar and Exhibition in the local Rashtriya Shala. The Bazar and Exhibition were held on 26, 27 and 28th ultimo and the public of Vile Parle showed very great interest in the Exhibition. The Rashtriya Stree Sabha of Bombay and Shripal Trikamdas Khimji had also opened there stalls. The total sales during these days amount to more than Rs. 1,000. This shows that if proper efforts are made to popularze Khadi the people give a good response.

MAHILA MANDAL LADIES' CLASSES AT PAREL.

The Mahila Mandal which is a Women's Branch of the Social Service League, Bombay conducts Sewing and Cutting Classes, Embroidery and Needle Classes, Canvas Work, Artificial Paper Flower making, Home Nursing Classes, Health Volunteers' Class (which embodies the teaching of Child Welfare and Maternity, etc.) and English Conversational Class. These classes are held daily at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, in the afternoon from 2 to 5 p.m. A special syllabus has been drawn up in consultation with experts and instruction in Sewing and Cutting is imparted according to the syllabus. These classes were re-opened after the summer vacation yesterday. Students desirous to take advantage of these classes should register their names as early as possible. These classes are open to women of all castes and creeds.

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72" x 108"	Rs. 4/8 each	40" x 80"	Rs. 1/15 each
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BARDOLI ON TRIAL

HEROIC STAND OF THE PEOPLE

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India."

One may hastily think that the Government is on its trial in Bardoli. But that would be a wrong opinion. The Government has been tried and found wanting scores of times. 'Frightfulness' is its code of conduct when its vital parts are affected. If its prestige or its revenue is in danger, it seeks to sustain it either by means fair or foul. It does not hesitate to resort to terrorism and cover it with unblushing untruths. The latest information that Pathans are now being posted in villages with instructions to surround the houses of the villagers day and night need not cause either surprise or anger. The surprise is that they have not yet let loose in Bardoli a punitive police and declared martial law. We ought by this time to know what a punitive police or martial law means. It is evident that by the latest form of 'frightfulness' the Government is seeking to goad people into some act of violence, be it ever so slight, to justify their enactment of the last act in the tragedy.

WILL THEY STAND IT?

Will the people of Bardoli stand this last trial? They have already staggered Indian humanity. They have shown heroic patience in the midst of great provocation. Will they stand the greatest provocation that can be offered? If they will, they will have gained everything. Imprisonments, forfeitures, deportations, death must all be taken in the ordinary course by these who count honour before everything else. When the terror become unbearable let the people leave the land they have hitherto believed to be theirs. It is wisdom to vacate houses or places that are plague infected. Tyranny is a king of plague and when it is likely to make us angry or weak, it is wisdom to leave the scene of such temptation. History is full of instances of brave people having sought exile in preference to surrender to 'zoolum.'

Let me hope however that such a step will not be necessary. One hears rumours of intercessions by well-meaning friends. They have the right, it may be even their duty, to intercede. But let these friends realise the significance of the movement. They are not to represent a weak cause or a weak people. The people of Bardoli stand for an absolutely just cause. They ask no favour, they seek only justice. They do not ask any one to consider their case to be true. Their cause is to seek an independent, open, judicial inquiry and they undertake to abide by the verdict of such a tribunal, to deny the tribunal is to deny justice which the Government have hitherto done. The means at the disposal of the people are self-suffering. In such a cause then minimum and maximum are almost convertible terms. Those who rely upon self-suffering for redress of a grievance cannot afford to rate it higher than it actualy is. Those therefore who will intervene will harm the people and their cause, if they do not appreciate the implications of the struggle which cannot be lightly given up or compromised.

THE BARDOLI DAY.

The public have a duty to perform by the Satyagrahis. The response is already being made to Vallabhbhai's appeal for funds. It will be remembered that he refused to make the appeal as long as it was possible to refrain. The imprisonments have made the appeal imperative. I have no doubt that the response will be quick and generous. Equally necessary it the expression of enlightened public opinion. Let the public study the facts carefully and then cover the whole of the land with public meetings. I like the suggestion made by Sjt. Jairamdas that June 12th or any other suitable day should be proclaimed as Bardoli day when meetings representing all parties may be held to pass resolutions and make collections in aid of the sufferers of Bardoli.

ILL-TREATMENT OF ATTACHED ANIMALS

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE'S PROTEST

The Honorary Secretary of the Bombay Humanitarian League has written the following letter to the Collector, Northern Division Kaira:—

Sir,—We learn with regret the painful accounts of inhuman treatment meted out to human beings as well as dumb creatures of the District of Bardoli against which unwarranted policy of repression and oppression is launched by the Government.

UNWORTHY AND DISCREDITABLE.

Apart from the political issues said to be involved in the present campaign in Bardoli, we are constrained to say that it is really unworthy and discreditable on the part of the Government composed of the so-called civilised element to oppress the weak and the helpless creatures. The human population of the District may naturally feel disappointed if justice is denied to them and on the contrary undesirable means be adopted to compel them to yield to undue demands.

HUMANITY PRINCIPLE.

May we remind you that they are the direct source of revenue and consequently play an important part in the economic interests of the Government which you have the memo to represent? This along with their natural birth-rights as human beings entitle them to all protection. As belonging to the Government it is your pious duty to protect those that are under you. You will better be able to discharge your duty to Government earthly and celestial, by accepting humanity as the pervading principle of your policy.

MOST DISGRACEFUL PART.

The most disgraceful part of the Bardol episode is the attachment over cattle and their scarvation and ill-treatment following it. As the reports go cattle are mercilessly snatched away from their rightful owners, dragged to a place of seclusion where no care is taken to shelter feed or water the. We fail to understand for what fault of theirs are they thus sentenced to such a criminal and inhumane treatment? Their misfortune does not terminate there, but as has been reported they are being sold away mostly to butchers at a very nominal price. Not content with the destruction of the cultivators as a class, they even destroy the future hopes and pillars of agriculture by no recklessly selling them to be slaughtered.

The Government as you may be aware poses to be interested in the improvement of cattle and agriculture. You will see how your present oppressive and destructive measures expose the hypocracy.

APPEAL TO HAMANITY.

We therefore appeal to your sense of humanity and devotion to Government and request you to stop all oppression to human beings as well as the innocent dumb creatures. We further beg to request that the cattle attached may either be sent to neighbouring Government cattle farms or Pinjrapoles or special cattle sheds be opened for them, with all facilities for feeding and watering them. They should under no circumstances be sold away to be slaughtered.

In case the Government cannot so arrange, the animals be handed over free to us for proper care. Any how we are anxious to see the discontinuance of the ill-treatment and destruction of these innocent dumb animals.

FROM ARABIC PAPERS.

IRAQ WANTS COMPLETE INDEPENDENCE.

The special correspondent of "Asslyasat" informs that paper from Baghdad that a fair-minded Englishman while reviewing the situation in Mesapotamia writes that the state of affairs in Iraq is very dark and depressing. The problems that Iraq has to face are in no way less intricate than those Egypt has got to face. The recent agreement between British and Iraq which the Iraqi Government was compelled to sign does not fulfil any of Iraq's expectations. It would be very difficult if not altogether impossible to constitute in the near future a parliament in Iraq which would be ready to abide by that agreement. It will be criminal on the part off Britain to assume that there is no Nationalist Party in Iraq which would ask her to fulfil the promises made to Iraq by the Allies at the time of the Great War. It is a fact that the Iraqis have given ample proof of their desire to be free and they will not be satisfied with anything less than complete independence.

TURKISH BUDGET.

The special committee appointed by the Grand National Assembly has considered the Turkish Budget for the current year. According to this Budget the income of the Turkish Government is 207 million Turkish Liras. Last year the income was only 194 million Liras. The extra income of this year will be spent on paying down the general debt and constructing new railway lines.

According to last year's budget the expected amount of income tax was 10 million Liras but the actual income from this source was 12 million Liras. In this year's budget the expected revenue from this source is 13 million Liras.

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PROBLEM OF MUSLIM EDUCATION.

NO PATCHWORK WANTED

MOULVI RAFIUDDIN AHMED'S ADDRESS

Presiding over the Karnatak Muslim Educational Conference held recently instant Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed delivered a brief but learned address. He closely analysed the position and influence of the Mahomedans in early and pre-British days and how after the advent of the British rule the Mahomedans had become what they were to-day educationally. Following are extracts from the address:—

The Muslims of Karnatak have played a very important part in the history of Islam in this country. It is not generally known that long before the rise of the Moghul Empire, Muslim Dynasties ruled for 3 centuries over these parts. The Bahmani kings were great patrons of knowledge as has been acknowledged by Historians like Colonel Medows Taylor and Mr. Ranade. They invited learned men from Persia and Turkey and education flourished in mosques and madressas in every District and Karnatak produced great authors like Ferishta whose monumental work is still admired by learned men in Europe. In later times the Nawabs of Karnatak and also Haidar Ali and Tipu Saheb encouraged learning and under them Muslim schools, colleges and libraries were liberally maintained.

Early after the conquest of the Deccan by the English in the year 1824 under the Governorship of Mount Stuart Elphinstone, a literary census was taken of the state of literacy in the Deccan and Karnatak as also in the newly acquired territories of the East India Company in this Presidency. It was then brought to light that Hindu masses were entirely ignorant. There were only two literary communities—the Muhammadans and the Brahmins, who had kept the torch of learning burning however dimly in the Deccan and the Mahomedans were comparatively more advanced in education even than the Brahmins. The reports of the Collectors of various districts bear out these facts. And with regard to female education, it was pointed out that the Mahomedans were the only community who educated their girls. It may therefore be asked how is it that after a century of British rule, the Muslims are now described as backward and the Brahmins, the most advanced community in education in these parts. How is it that the Muslims are not only backward in English education, but also in Arabic and Persian and their own literature? Their loss of power may partly account for their ignorance, but the Brahmins had also been similarly situated. The chief reason is want of patronage of Muslim education on the part of early British administrators..

MUSLIMS IN UNIVERSITY.

From an analysis of the early educational Policy of the British from the days of the East India Company and the occupation of the Karnatak, it will be seen that by Government policy English education was freely imparted only to the Brahmins, the lower caste Hindus only learning Marathi. It may here be remarked that the Peshwas only encouraged learning among the Brahmins and their Government never introduced any schools for the encouragement of Marathi among their subjects. Indeed, as I have already pointed out, they patronised Persian to some extent and hence the Musalmans had no occasion to study Marathi even under the rule of the Peshwas. The Muslims therefore had no reason to study Marathi for religious and secular purposes. They were therefore left high and dry deriving no benefit from either of the institutions. In 1858 the Bombay University was established and it proved beneficial only to such classes as had already received English education in the High Schools. Higher education was only confined to Bombay and Poona.

The entire absence of Muhammadans in the University Examinations and consequently from Government service at last alarmed the Government of India and Lord Northbrook sent a despatch in 1871 to the Government of Bombay. in which he said "it is much to be regretted that so large and important a class, possessing a classical literature replete with works of profound learning and great value, and counting among its members a section specially devoted to the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge should stand aloof from active co-operation with our educational system and should lose the advantages, both material and social, which others enjoy."

It was only after this despatch of Lord Northbrook that the Government of Bombay began to bestir themselves with regard to the spread of education among the Muslims of these parts. The first step to spread English education among Muslims was taken when the Brahmins had a start of 50 years.

THE HUNTER COMMITTEE.

In 1881 the Hunter Education commission visited Bombay and in their report made various recommendations with regard to the promotion of English education among the Muslims, only a few of which have been successfully carried out. Thirty years later in 1913 the Government of India again drew the attention of the Government of Bombay to the subject of Mahomedan education offering to give monetary aid, if necessary to any scheme that this Government might suggest to advance education among the Muslims. The Government of Bombay appointed a committee to investigate thoroughly into the matter and to suggest means and make recommendations, to be forwarded to the Government of India for disposal. The committee duly sent their recommendations; but Government took their own time in despatching it to the Government of India. They got no money from the India Government because they were late, all the money available having been given to other Provincial Governments, who had applied earlier. In 1914 the War began and the Government of India could spare no money for education or any other nation-building Departments. The recommendations of that committee still await the final decision of Government.. After the war, the reforms were introduced and education as a transferred subject was given in charge of an Indian member. In the case of Muslims this change was an appeal from Philip sober to Philip drunk?

If the due share of Muslims of the amount spent by Government for public education in the last century, were to be calculated there would be now at the disposal of Government crores of rupees for establishing schools and colleges and scholarships for their benefit. There is no money left in Government Treasury now that they are awakened to their sense of responsibility, in matters of Education. New difficulties have come into their way. The number of admissions into all Government High Schools has been restricted and fees increased and thus the doors have again been closed for Muslim students. Government has no money to give and nothing can be done without money.

NO PATCHWORK.

In conclusion I am obliged to repeat here the opinion of the late Kazi Shahabuddin, one of our greatest Educationists, disclosed in his evidence before the Hunter Commission that the problem of Muhammadan education could only be solved in a statesman-like manner once for all. It admits of no patchwork or piece-meal treatment. Upon its right solution depends not only the salvation of the Mahomedans, but also the continuance of harmonious inter-communal relations and lastly the advance of this Presidency towards full autonomous Government in the future.

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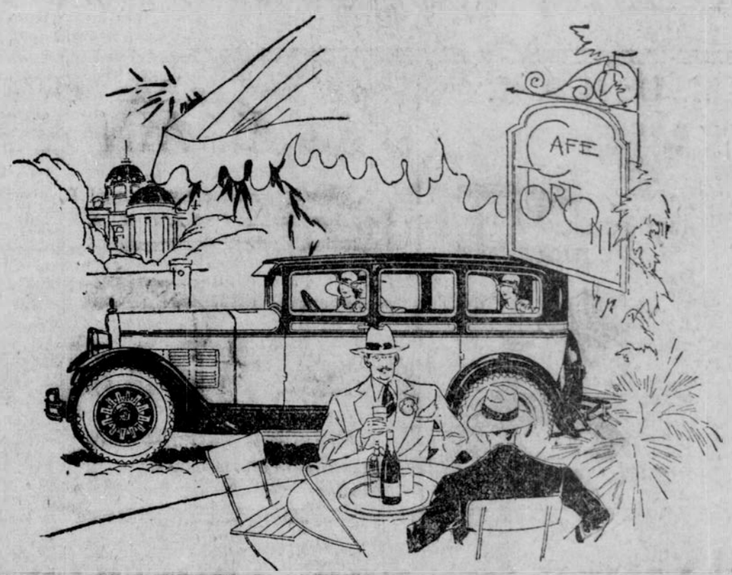

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SOCIAL SERVICE IN DELHI

The Report of the Central Social Service League of Delhi for the year 1927 is a record of services unattended, thanks to Goferment indifference, by any considerable substantial result.

44 public health lectures with the help of magic lantern were given under the auspices of the League, 42 of which concerned child welfare, plague, and malaria and 2 were on alcoholic problems. Now that the League has got a cinema machine the lectures should gain popularity.

The League's attempt to deal with the importation of vegetable ghee and the adulteration of milk has met with considerable success but their efforts to regulate prostitution and minimise its evils have not yet borne fruit.

The League was unfortunate in its activities in connection with the drink and opium evils. Figures quoted show an alarming increase of the consumption of country liquor and opium.

The report traces the increase of liquor consumption to two principal causes, (1) reduction by Government of the excise duty from Rs. 14-6 to Rs. 12-5 and the vending fee from Rs. 9-14 to Rs. 8-9 and (2) the introduction of sales in quarter bottles. In the year 1927 the consumption of opium was 32 seers per 10,000 persons whereas the League of Nations has fixed the consumption per 10,000 at 6. The consumption thus is more than five times the quantity allowed by the League of Nations. "We understand," says the report, "from the Delhi administration report that the increase is due to reduction of prices in opium." And yet India's "representative" at the Opium Conference will work himself up into a state of righteous indignation if this state of affairs were criticised there. To increase revenue by facilitating the use of drugs is not only scandalous but immoral.

MAHARASHTRA CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

OPPOSITION TO SMALL HOLDINGS BILL

POONA, May 31.

The Maharashtra Co-operative Conference has adopted "inter alia" the following resolution:—

This Conference is of opinion that if the Small Holdings Bill in the Bombay Legislative Council becomes law, on the lines on which it is drafted at present, it will, from the point of view of agricultural co-operative societies and their agriculturist members be detrimental to their interests, and therefore earnestly requests the Government and the members of the Legislative Council that it should not be passed into law or at least should not be made applicable to Maharashtra.

The President of the Conference Mr. V. Mehta in his concluding speech said he was not sure whether he would agree with the resolution on the Small Holdings Bill adopted by the Conference.—A. P.

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